

196



ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME X.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1922

No. 17



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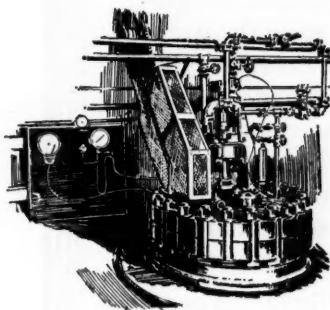
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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME X, NUMBER 17

[APRIL 26, 1922]

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE SPEAKS

Last week the country was given opportunity to judge the inner process of reasoning by which the Senate Finance Committee arrived at the tariff schedule that it has reported. One need not even read between the lines of Senator McCumber's remarkable speech to know that of all tariffs this has been most completely inspired by the gentle spirit of compromise.

Many uncertainties in international economics; the extreme delicacy of our domestic business conditions; the haunting fear of the November elections united to stimulate a docile spirit that has attempted to write a tariff that would not hurt our Allies and yet not hinder Germany's return to stability; that would enable our manufacturers to produce and sell at a profit and yet help reduce the price to the consumer; that would serve the farmers, the financial and importing interests at our seaports, the labor unions, the merchants, and buying public. The task was about as easy as running water up hill, and if the Finance Committee wants to know how well it has succeeded, it should read the opinions from our subscribers printed elsewhere in this issue. And these contradictory views are expressed on but two schedules—drug and chemical products.

It will be sounder economics and better politics if this Republican Congress puts its feet firmly on the old, tested Republican plank of protection for American industry and the maintenance of American standards of living. This means today, in view of demoralized conditions here and abroad, the highest tariff rates ever enacted, based, because of depreciated exchange, upon American valuations.

Surely it is no difficult thing to convince Americans that the American manufacturer is more vital to the prosperity of us all than is the foreign exporter. How can we help Europe by crippling ourselves? Of what avail is it to draft a tariff with the object of hastening export trade, if it does not enable our producers successfully to compete for our domestic markets? Our retail trades, our farmers, and our wage earners are all anxious to maintain our American living standards. The storekeeper is better off selling American pen knives at a dollar than a German article at fifteen cents; and farmers and laborers, if there is a sale for food-stuffs and a demand for labor, had better pay the American retailer and American manufacturer American prices.

This thought has inspired two very different organizations of chemical workers, the Salesmen's Association and the New Jersey Chemical Society,

to pass recently resolutions favoring American valuation. Chemical salesmen and chemists appreciate that, if the American chemical manufacturer is to compete with foreign producers, without protection, his costs must be radically reduced. They remember that it was recently reported that the chief technical chemist of one of the greatest German dye works receives the munificent salary of 3,600 marks a month, about \$10.90 a month in our currency. As chemical workers they do not want to go into direct competition with such a wage scale.

Do other American workers? We doubt it

LEGITIMATE MONOPOLIES

Discussion of the patent situation has been opened again by the possibility of the introduction of a compulsory working clause into our patent law and question of revival of the German Patent Convention of 1909. The subject is fraught with sinister possibilities for all American industry, especially the chemical industry, and DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has prepared a summary of the situation which appears elsewhere in this issue, and which it is hoped will give the reader a basis for forming an opinion.

At a time when the legislative tendency of the country is to limit every monopoly, of whatever kind, any movement which might affect the sole remaining legitimate monopoly must necessarily call for the best thought of the business world. No industry, and hardly a single manufacturer, could continue progressing without protection for its patents. Lack of patent protection, or even a serious reduction in that protection, will certainly lead to an increase in the use of secret processes which will never become public property, as a patent does on expiration, a condition which should be guarded against.

HOPEFUL SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES

So many industries report increased employment that one must accept the deduction from the statistics—that business is improving—as logical and undeniable. Adjustments in wages have been made in these industries, and the willingness of the workers to accept a cut from the high war pay, instead of resisting the reduction, has made it possible for the manufacturers to increase production. In the textile industry, strikes have closed many New England mills, and the curtailment in the coal output hampers many industries which were about ready to take on additional help.

With these exceptions, and one or two instances

where work is limited owing to the seasonal nature of the industry, the outlook for a busy Spring is excellent. When the effect of the expansion in manufacturing begins to be felt in the wholesale and retail trade in more liberal buying, replacement of exhausted stocks, and a greater consuming demand from the re-employed workers, Prosperity will emerge from its hiding place and begin anew the distribution of favors among those who have heeded Opportunity's proverbial knock at the door. Better buying is evident in the automobile trade, in boots and shoes, in hosiery, and in paper products. The stagnation in the dye industry is traceable to the textile strike and to the delay in passing a tariff bill to protect American manufacturers against competition from abroad. The wage question has retarded building and other construction work, and this is reflected in the steel industry, but the situation will improve quickly when workers realize that production costs must be reduced before recovery is possible.

AN EXCESSIVE SPECIAL TAX

Government charges for carrying papers and periodicals in 1918 amounted to \$11,712,068.18; in the last fiscal year the publishers paid \$25,496,719.94 and it is estimated that they must pay \$33,000,000 during 1922, so rapid have been the advances. The publishers cannot shift this tax to the public. It cannot be passed on to the advertisers, because the advertising rate of a publication is not determined by the cost of delivery, but according to the number of subscribers and their potential buying power. The only increases in postal rates which the publishers want repealed are the last two, which went into effect in 1920 and 1921. Other industries have been relieved of a part of their burden; why not include the newspapers and periodicals which place valuable information and educational features within reach of all?

Eighteen months hard labor for soliciting a bribe and twenty-one months imprisonment for accepting a \$5,000 bribe, are two recent convictions reported by the Bribery and Secret Commissions Convention League of Great Britain. Such administration of an anti-bribery law would cause some interesting changes in personnel in American business. A law with similar "teeth" is expected to be reported into the House today.

Senator King, who instigated the dye investigation, has introduced another resolution to investigate the "waste" in the Alien Property Custodian's office. Nothing having been accomplished in the dye inquiry, and the chances for any results of value from the Alien Property probe being small, a resolution to investigate Senator King's waste of Government money in useless investigations is now in order.

One of the leading trading corporations in New York announces that it is the largest importer of linseed oil in the United States outside of the American linseed crushers.

The Editor's Correspondence

EDITOR, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

The same mail brings me a copy of your valuable paper and an article written in February, in the Dutch East Indies, both about the future of the copra market. The purport of the East Indies article is to the effect that in distant regions already the natives are beginning to stop harvesting the coconuts because it does not pay them any more. Consequently we have here the automatic application of the law of supply and demand which will tend to keep the market oscillating round the present standard. There appears no fear of dumping on the market nor the artificial holding back of important stocks as a threat to the market position.

J. H. MUURLING,

In Charge Netherland Indian Government Intelligence Office and Produce Sample Room.
New York, April 20, 1922.

Edwin J. Prindle, chairman of the patent committees of the American Chemical Society and the Federated Engineering Societies, addressed the Rotary Club of Wilmington, Del., recently on the legislation pending in Congress affecting the patent law. While the purpose of the compulsory working feature is to foster the American chemical industry, Mr. Prindle said that far from accomplishing this object, the changes would encourage "peaceful penetration" by forcing the Germans to build plants here for carrying out their processes. The injustice which would be done the inventor by forcing him to work his patent immediately, before the necessary preparations could be made, was pointed out, and it was stated that the patents were seldom profitable before the last few years of their use. Compulsory working would foster secrecy rather than patents, according to the speaker.

The American Trona Corp., opened its plant at Searles Lake, on April 10, after nearly a year's shut-down. The company estimates that operating the plant will cost less than a continued shut-down, since an expensive organization must be maintained even with the plant closed. The company's contracts for borax deliveries during 1922 make a resumption of operations necessary if the business is to be preserved and expanded.

The largest cargo of phosphate rock ever brought to Baltimore on a sailing vessel, was delivered at that port by the schooner Jennie Flood Kreger, which arrived April 14, from Boca Grande. The cargo consisted of not less than 2,700 tons.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association will hold its next annual meeting at Buena Vista, Pa. No decision has yet been reached as to the date, but the week beginning with June 25 will probably be chosen. The Pennsylvania organization will hold its sessions there about the same time.

"European Conditions and their Effect on American Business" will be the main topic at the tenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to be held in Washington, May 16 to 18.

The Druachem Club of New York drug, chemical, and essential oil trades, has moved from 116 Fulton st., and is now located at 160 Pearl st., New York.

Trade Opinions on Senate Tariff Bill

Importers and Manufacturers Express Their Candid Opinions of the Tariff Rates as Proposed in the Senate Version of Fordney Bill—Whole Bill Condemned as Economically Unsound—Importers Admit Chemical Rates Necessary for Adequate Protection—Rates on Oils Much Too High—Dye Protection Actually Inadequate

Practically everybody in the American chemical and drug trades, be they manufacturers, importers, or consumers, finds in the tariff rates as proposed by the Senate, after revamping the Fordney Bill as it passed the House, something which is not satisfactory. For the importer, many of the rates are too high, particularly on oils; for the manufacturer, most of the rates are far too low without the aid of American valuation; by consumers, many of the rates are very violently objected to; by economists, the whole tariff proposal is "raked fore and aft". That the various views might be presented, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has obtained the opinions of a number of leading manufacturers, importers, and consumers, a few of which are published herewith.

R. H. de Greeff, R. W. Greeff & Co., New York—Generally speaking, I do not consider the proposed tariff drawn on scientific lines as a tariff should be. The rates in many instances appear to me needlessly prohibitive, as after a recent survey of conditions in Europe, I am of the opinion that the cost of production in all countries including Germany, particularly on technical chemicals, has risen to such an extent that competition from Europe is likely to be much less active than before 1914. I am therefore inclined to believe that the effect of the proposed tariff will be to raise prices in this market considerably, in many cases to several times pre-war levels, and that the result as regards revenue will be very disappointing. Speaking from the exporters' point of view, in which I am principally interested, I am afraid that as chemicals are in many instances raw materials, increased prices here will handicap us in export business in such materials as might still be shipped from here. I admit that adequate protection is justified on many pharmaceutical products and on dyestuffs.

C. P. Gulick, National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J.—It is our opinion that the schedules proposed on imported fats, oils and waxes such as are non-competitive with domestic goods of the same character, are somewhat high and that the result will be that these important raw materials will be diverted to European consumers to the detriment of American concerns. Such a result would be inevitably followed by a serious falling off of American export business. The time is rapidly approaching, if not already here, when the U. S. must be considered a first class producing country and be allowed access to the world's raw materials in the freest possible exchange in order to be in a competitive position with world producers and manufacturers as we are now confronted with the necessity of disposing of our exportable surplus of manufactured goods. Our industries cannot thrive upon a basis of domestic consumption, and therefore, unless we are placed squarely upon a basis that will enable us to compete for world markets, our industries have already reached their limit of expansion.

Rolland H. French, Miner-Edgar Co., New York—In regard to two items which particularly affect our

line of business, we believe that the proposed tax on molasses, coupled with the proposed tax on alcohol, will give the Cuban and Porto Rican distillers opportunity to place alcohol on this market below the possible cost of the American distiller, to produce, and will make a ruinous situation. Either the tariff on molasses should be reduced, or removed, or the tariff on alcohol should be advanced.

The other item is fusel oil, on which we know the tariff has been increased. This is likely to work a hardship on the American user of fusel oil for lacquers and similar products, and it will give an opportunity to domestic producers of fusel oil and competing items to raise their prices to a point where it will be difficult to compete with foreign make.

Geo. A. Meyers, Dallastown, Pa.—I am in favor of a tariff on chemicals, as it would protect our own manufacturers, whose chemicals I prefer. As far as gums, essential oils, and similar products are concerned, I cannot see the necessity of a tariff, and believe it would merely serve as an additional hardship on the consumer.

Church & Dwight, New York—The Senate proposed a duty of a quarter of a cent a pound on bicarbonate of soda, whereas the Fordney bill proposed $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per pound. This latter was very much more in line, inasmuch as we believe it quite possible for manufacturers of bicarbonate of soda in Germany to get into this market in view of the exchange situation and their desire to get an output. Our opinion, therefore, is that a quarter of a cent a pound on bicarbonate of soda is entirely too low to afford the necessary protection to the industry in the United States.

Paul G. Kayser, Meteor Products Co., New York—While we appreciate the necessity of protecting the chemical industry in this country, we feel that the proposed rates on many of the products are ridiculous and simply act as a barrier to further importations. If the gentlemen in Washington wish to build a wall around the United States and prohibit importations of chemical products, competition which creates efficiency, will be entirely eliminated. When once competition is eliminated, we seriously doubt that prices will decline. If our tariff making bodies were composed of business men who understood the needs of each particular industry instead of politicians who were being directed to protect the interests of large finance, our tariff problems would be much more satisfactorily solved.

Walter Mueller, Morana, Inc., New York—To the foreign perfumer, the world's markets are available, without restriction, for his raw materials. To the American perfumer, on the other hand, only those markets are available to which his government permits him to have access. The foreign perfumer buys where he can secure the best materials. The American perfumer buys where his government, at the behest of certain interested manufacturers, tells him to buy.

In order to protect the American manufacturer of synthetic aromatic chemicals against competition based, not on price, but on quality, the American perfumer is deprived of his one weapon with which to fight his foreign competitor; he is forced to attempt the impossible—to make silken purses out of sows' ears. Willy nilly the American perfumer is forced to obey the commandment laid down by the govern-

ment: "Thou shall not buy foreign raw materials." We believe that the time has come for the American perfumer to assert himself: to state in unequivocal terms his protest against a continuation of the measure that, if it is continued, means the eventual domination of the American market by foreign-made perfumes.

E. H. Killheffer, Newport Chemical Wks., Passaic, N. J.—The tariff as at present proposed by the Senate is most certainly inadequate for the purpose of protecting the American dye manufacturing industry. Instead of a one year continuance of licensing, with the possibility of an additional year, we should have at least five years' time during which imports should be restricted and colors only brought in under license, and in addition to this the whole system of restriction should be strengthened materially. One of the greatest dangers to the American industry is the replacement of American made colors with foreign colors, not exactly the same, it is true, but which do substantially the same work. A careful perusal of the list of colors licensed for import each month shows that a great proportion of the colors so licensed are products intended for uses which could easily be taken care of by American made products without detriment to the result.

If the idea is to be really a protection for, and a fostering of, this new industry in America, then it is very essential for the American dyestuff industry that a great many of the dyes now allowed entry should be denied entry during the period over which the protection is intended to be effective. In other words, if any product is allowed entry simply because there is not an exactly identical product made here, then the working of the restrictions would be of greatly minimized value to the American dyestuff manufacturers, whereas, on the other hand, if the judgment were based on the ultimate result produced by the product, and where the said result could be substantially duplicated without detriment by colors of American manufacture and under such circumstances the foreign product barred, then the restrictions would really be helpful. It might be well to repeat once more that the statement that the American dye manufacturers are working for a monopoly is utter nonsense, and that on the contrary, they are really fighting for their very lives against a powerful and most experienced foreign competitor.

The Association of Chemical Plant Equipment Manufacturers will meet at the Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st st., New York, on May 9 and 10, to complete the organization by election of officers and appointment of committees. At 2 p. m. Wednesday May 10, the members of the Association will be addressed by Charles Roth, of the Chemical Exposition, Mr. Campbell, of the Boston Textile Show, Mr. Reeves, of the New York Automobile Show, and Mr. Ebertt, of the Ice Cream Supply Dealers' Association.

The rise of 3 points in Coca-Cola stock last week was associated with reports that the company's earnings are running ahead of previous estimates. Net for February is understood to have totaled \$250,000. March much more than \$500,000, while it is expected that April profits will run close to \$750,000.

W. O. Benkert, New York importer, returned from Europe last Saturday. Mr. Benkert sailed for the other side on February 18, last.

TARIFF DEBATE OPENED IN SENATE

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Senator McCumber called upon manufacturers to do their part in bringing about better conditions by reducing costs of production and being satisfied with curtailed profits, in his speech on the Tariff bill, April 20.

"We have written our tariff law on the basis of both revenue and protection," he said. "We believe we have made no rate so low that it will compel the American producer to surrender the American market to the foreign producer if he exercises a proper economy in the manufacture and marketing of his product. On the other hand, we do not believe we have made any rate so high as to prevent reasonable foreign competition."

Senator McCumber said that he had received complaints from the manufacturers that various of the rates were not high enough to permit them to remain in business, while at the same time opposing importers have declared that the same rates will lead to monopoly. That, he said, is an indication that the rates are fair.

Some of those who have been in closest touch with the tariff situation feel that the bill will become law, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, about the first of August. This opinion is predicated on the bill being under discussion on the floor of the Senate during the months of May and June and the bill being in conference for the month of July. The understanding here seems to be that the Democrats do not wish to unduly delay the passage of the bill because many of them, as well as the Republicans, have political fences which need mending seriously.

Senator Johnson, of California, has introduced two amendments on olive oil. In one of the amendments he strikes out the figure "50" and inserts the figure "60" so that that particular provision will read: "Olive Oil, weighing with the immediate container less than 44 lbs., 60c per gallon." In the other amendment, he has moved to strike out the figure "40" and insert "50" so that the paragraph will read: "Olive Oil, not specially provided for, 50c per gallon."

Senator Smoot said he was opposed to the dye licensing system and declared that those plants which are entitled to survive, can do so with the protective rates provided in the bill.

Senator King attacked the bill on the ground that it would increase the cost of living.

Senator Simmons began his criticism of the measure on Tuesday.

Senator Hale offered an amendment to the tariff bill striking out the proviso in the bill placing duties on actual potash content of crude potash salts, muriate of potash, wood ashes, etc., for a period of five years. The duties provided in the bill are 2½ cents a pound for the first two years, 2 cents a pound for the third year, 1½ cents a pound for the fourth year and 1 cent a pound for the fifth year. Under Senator Hale's amendment, potash would go on the free list.

According to figures just issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, four out of every five farmers in the state used commercial fertilizer in 1921. The returns showed that 159,622 farmers used an average of 2.3 tons of fertilizer each, the total for the state being 367,130 tons valued at \$9,774,645.

Chemical Fire Hazards

Protection for the Chemical Industry from the Standpoint of a Dire Insurance Underwriter

By WILLIAM G. GRIER, General Agent, North
British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.

ASSUMPTION of liability upon risks or properties involving the hazard of chemical operations, used to be dreaded by fire insurance companies the world over, and the rule was to dodge religiously plants where the chemical hazard was developed to any extent, even at very high rates. This almost universal feeling that such plants were not profitable subjects upon which to risk company stockholders' money, may be ascribed to several causes; first, the fear born of ignorance, and that there was a hazard present more or less of an unknown quantity, the strange and mysterious names and terms used, the very great difficulty of obtaining any other than the most vague information as to the nature of the processes involved, and so on, were largely responsible for this attitude. Owing to the fact that the number of chemical risks in the United States were comparatively small in number, and the hazards unusually severe, the chances of securing a sufficient volume of business of this character even at the high rates, were so small that it became an underwriting policy to avoid them almost entirely. In a few cases very small amounts were written, principally of the so-called "accommodation business," to assist valued agents in caring for their clientele.

This state of affairs has happily changed for the better, until today there are many plants devoted exclusively to the manufacture of a large variety of chemical products, of excellent construction, with good public or private fire protection well divided up between numerous separate or cut-off buildings or sections, that constitute very acceptable risks. In order to obtain the most advantageous insurance conditions there are certain cardinal points that are to be observed. Buildings should be low; preferably one-story; walls, brick or hollow tile, of moderate area and well separated, so as not to seriously expose each other. The roofs should be of light construction, especially where there are explosion possibilities, and floors of concrete. Particular care should be taken that the hazardous portions of the plant do not expose the power house and steam plant, the destruction of which would cripple the entire operation of the works.

In this connection one of the most important precautions to be observed is to see to it that ample space is provided for the packing and storage of valuable raw materials and finished products where they will not be endangered by a fire in the more hazardous part of the plant. A neglect of this precaution has



"Most fires ... in chemical plants ... have been caused by downright and reprehensible carelessness, and could have been avoided." Does the chemical industry accept this startling statement by Mr. Grier as a fact?

As well as general agent in New York for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. Grier is likewise a chemist. Hence, his views of the chemical insurance situation to-day as compared with the former "nothing-doing-on-the-chemical-plant" policy of big insurance companies, is authoritative.

caused some of the most serious losses in the writer's experience. Ample external and internal fire protection should be provided by installation of public or private hydrants, with hose equipment, and if the water supply from public mains is insufficient, supply should be furnished by means of pumps of approved type.

Outside of the common hazards of all manufacturing plants, such as lighting, heating, general cleanliness and upkeep, those most feared may be described as follows, commencing with the manufacturing processes. I will refer only to those that seem to stand out more prominently as constituting frequent causes of fire. **Drying**, of either raw material or finished product, is frequently carried on in wooden closets heated by steam, this is always dangerous even with low pressure steam. Dry closets or boxes should always be constructed of non-combustible materials with metal trays where this sort of drying is carried on. As a matter of fact, when there are so many excellent forms of drying apparatus of high efficiency on the market, it has always been a matter of surprise to the writer that the primitive wooden dry closet is still so much in evidence, even when materials known to be subject to spontaneous ignition or products that have been washed or extracted with organic solvents of a highly combustible nature are handled. The types of fans or exhausts used in such places are sometimes a cause of fire or explosion where there are inflammable fumes or dust present.

Grinding or Milling is a frequent cause of trouble due to friction, spontaneous

heating or presence of combustible dust especially in high-speed attrition devices. Undoubtedly the safest types of grinding apparatus are some of its many excellent forms of ball mills which may now be procured at all sizes and kinds from those of only a few grams capacity for laboratory use, to the largest size.

Evaporation or crystallization is usually devoid of any hazard except the indirect one of largely increased corrosion of electrical fittings and sprinkler equipment (where there is any) where acetates, or the like are prepared due to vapors of an acid nature in presence of steam or water vapor acting on brass, copper or iron.

Crystallization from solution in inflammable organic solvents is hazardous especially when the solvent is recovered and special precautions are required.

Filtration is not usually hazardous except where the press cake remaining from its operation consists of such material as fullers earth, bone black or the like,

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Allr Reduction	54	55	H'k Electro	55	65
Allied Chem. & D., 66½		67½	H'k Electro, pf.....	60	70
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.106½		107	Int. Agricult.	10	40½
*Am. Ag. Ch.	39	40	Int. Agricult., pf.....	39	40
Am. Ag. Ch., pf....	67	67½	*Int. Nickel	17½	18
Am. Chicle, pf....	13	13	*Int. Nickel, pf.....	75	79
Am. Chicle, pf....	35	40	*Int. Salt	50	60
*Am. Cot. Oil.....	25½	26	K. Solvay	60	60
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf....	54	56	*Mathieson Alk.	30	31
Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merck & Co., pf....	77	80
*Am. Cyan., pf....	35	45	Merrimac	77	79
*Am. Druggists S....	6	6½	Mulford Co.	45	50
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	150
Am. Glue, pf.....	65	70	*National Lead	93	94
*Am. Linseed	33½	34½	*National Lead, pf.111	113	113
*Am. Linseed, pf....	56	57	N. J. Zinc	144	145
*Am. Malt	12	13	Niag. A., pf.....	96	100
*Am. Zinc	16	17	Parke, Davis & Co. 88	90	90
*Amer. Zinc, pf....	41	42	Penn. Salt	65	67
Atlas Powder	115	120	People's Gas, Chi. 61½	62	62
Atlas Powd., pf....	78	80	Procter & Gamble..124	128	128
British Am. Chem....	1	1	Procter & Gam., pf.102	106	106
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Rollin Ch.	80	80
Carborundum	135	135½	Rol. Ch., pf.....	80	98
Carborundum, pf....	116	116	Royal Baking Po....	105	110
Casain Co.	30	45	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 92	94	94
Celluloid Co.	104	104½	Sherwin-Williams ..	21½	23
Celluloid Co., pf....	109	109½	Sherwin-W., pf....	93	97
Ches. Mfg.	190	195	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Ches. Mfg., pf....	109	112	Swan & Finch.....	28	35
*Corn Products	103	104	*Tenn. C. & Chem.. 11	12	12
*Corn Products, pf.113	114	114	Tex. Gulf. Sul.....	42½	43
*Davison Chem.	63	63½	Union Carbide	57	58½
Dow Chem.	200	200	Union Sulphur	68	69½
Dow Ch., pf.....	103	103	*Un. Drug	48	49
Du Pont	100	105	*Un. Drug, 1st pf. 48	49	49
Du Pont, pf.....	76	78	*Un. Dyewood	31	38
Du Pont Chem.	9	9½	*Un. Dyewood, pf....	94	96
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. 16½	17	17	Un. Gas, Imp., pf....	50	51
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. pf. 91	93	93	Un. Gas, Imp., pf....	50	51
Grasselli	130	130	U. S. Gypsum.....	47	47
Grasselli, pf.....	100	101½	*U. S. Indus. Al....	46½	47
Hercules, Powder..149	153	153	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 90	91	91
Hercules, Powd., pf. 97	99	99	*Va.-Car. Ch.	34	35
Heyden Chem.	90c	95c	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf....	78	80
			*V. Vivaudou	12	12½

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

RECENT JUDGMENTS IN THE TRADE

Adolph Hirsch & Co. have obtained a judgment for \$1,511.88 against the York Warehouse and Storage Co. A judgment for \$2,635 against the American Trading Corp., has been entered at New York by D. R. Admy. A judgment against B. Brown Export and Import Corp., for \$4,850, was filed by J. Gans on April 8. A judgment for \$1,325.15 against the Union Drug Co., of New York, and in favor of the City of New York, was filed April 13. The Isaac Goldman Co., filed judgment for \$625.20, on April 19, against the International Corp.; the Procter & Gamble Distributing Co. filed judgment for \$111.38, on the same day, against Julius Kessman; the Nemours Trading Corp., filed judgment for \$122.85 against Samuel L. Levy; and the N. Y. Color and Chemical Co., a judgment for \$123.20 against the Marden, Orth and Hastings Co.; The Bernhan Chemical and Metal Corp., has filed a judgment for \$273 against J. M. German. A judgment for \$351 against the R. M. Chemical Mfg. Corp., was filed April 18, by J. W. Prendergast.

The Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., New York, has obtained judgment for \$105.21 against Benjamin Wasserman, Morris Shear and Samuel Kornblitt, doing business as Wasserman & Shear.

Among the securities sold at auction, April 19, at the Auction Salesroom 14-16 Vesey st., were 300 shares of International Nickel Co., common stock which were knocked down at \$17½ per share. The stock closed on the Stock Exchange on that day at 17½.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., carried insurance amounting to \$1,432,500 on the plant recently damaged by fire at E. 115th st., Chicago.

RECEIVERS FOR BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON

Receivers have been appointed to take over the business of the Butterworth-Judson Corp., 30 Church st., New York, on application of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, who filed a friendly equity suit against the corporation on behalf of the Hay Foundry & Iron Works creditors for \$7,988. Judge Augustus N. Hand, of the U. S. District Court, named Thomas G. Haight, James O'Grady, and Henry G. Atha, receivers under bond of \$50,000, on Saturday. The receivership was brought about by the lack of liquid assets to meet current obligations as a fair valuation of the assets of the corporation is more than sufficient to pay off the total indebtedness of \$2,000,000. The stock of the corporation is divided into 100,000 shares, 25,000 preferred of \$100 par value and 75,000 common of no par value. The authorized capitalization is \$3,000,000.

A meeting of the receivers with representatives of the corporation was held Monday afternoon, but no definite conclusion was reached and no statement was issued. It is understood unofficially that the business will be continued along very much the same lines as at present, but attention will be centered on intermediates rather than scattered over dyes, intermediates and heavy acids as at present. The directorate includes James O'Grady, president of the corporation, T. L. Chadbourne, Stephen B. Fleming, William A. Bradford, John J. Watson, Jr., L. W. Baldwin, W. H. Aldridge, and M. F. Chase.

The first sale of a round lot of Eastman Kodak stock for several years was recorded April 12 on the Stock Exchange when a sale of 100 shares took place at 750. The last previous transaction of a round lot, according to the records, was at 177, but on numerous occasions odd lots have been sold. Eastman Kodak was admitted to trading April 12, 1905.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed April 19 against H. C. Dusenberry, Inc., drugs and chemicals, 68 Cliff st., by these creditors: Jeannette Frimark, \$1,000. Irene B. Rosenstadt, \$500; Rose Greenberg, \$100. The liabilities are about \$20,000 and assets about \$2,000. Judge A. N. Hand appointed R. O. Smith receiver under \$1,000 bond.

The Procter & Gamble Co., has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 5% on the common stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 25.

New Incorporations

Patrician Olive Oil Corp., New York, capital \$20,000. B. and M. Silverman, M. Levinkind. Attorney, S. M. Louis, 51 Chambers st., N. Y.

Leonard Chemical Co., 10 S. La Salle st., Chicago, capital \$25,000. To deal in chemicals. John A. Kelly, T. J. Leonard, A. M. Leonard.

Eastern Chemical Co., Trenton, N. J., capital \$100,000. Harry Bernstein, Solomon R. Block, Mamie H. Bernstein, Madeline S. Block, Trenton.

Mineral By-Products Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. Alunite. Dr. Wm. Polatsik, New York; E. R. Roderick, James Roderick, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Incorporated by the Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Vanadium Products, Dover, Del., capital \$6,500,000. Chemicals, oils. Arthur W. Smith, Horace P. Smith, John J. Haggerty, New York; W. H. Boyce, Arley B. Magee, Dover.

Baker Young Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. Animal fats. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Apul Townsend Laboratories, Inc., New York, capital \$275,000. To manufacture lubricants. W. E. Townsend, A. J. Poluszek, E. H. Paul, R. J. Mullen, 192 State st., Brooklyn.

Bradley Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$4,000,000. To manufacture petroleum products.

Alco Chemical Corp., Brooklyn, capital \$12,000. A. H. Green, I. A. A. Blish, H. M. Gordon. Attorney, S. Selig, 233 Broadway, New York.

Ida Grove Chemical Co., Des Moines, Ia., capital \$10,000. F. S. Jenkins, president; Elizabeth R. H. Jenkins, secretary-treasurer.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 978-979

BARIUM SALTS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Chloride and Carbonate, for Import, Quoted Higher—
Copper Sulfate Advanced by Makers—Alkalies Mov-
ing Steadily—Heavy Acids Firm at Present Prices

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Barium Chloride, Imp., \$5 ton Barium Carbonate, Imp., \$10 ton
Copper Sulfate, 10c cwt.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....lb.	\$.08½	\$.08½	\$.08½	\$.11
Sulfuric Acid, 65 deg. ....ton	14.00	14.00	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder, Works...100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.90	2.40
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.25
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.05¾	.05¼	.05¼	.05½
Saltpetre, gran. ....lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾	.09¾
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.65
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.11½
Average	2.979	2.968	3.056	3.509

Healthy growth is seen in the demand for heavy chemicals generally and prices are showing a firmer trend generally. Domestic makers of many imported items are looking forward to resuming operations in the near future after having done little or no business for a year past. Consumers are showing increased confidence in the present market and are even going far toward increasing their stocks. The temporary lull in demand last week has been overcome and appears now to have been without significance. Barium salts for import continue higher with sharp advance on both the chloride and carbonate noted over the week end. Copper sulfate is higher in makers' hands. Alkalies are moving steadily in good volume. Heavy acids are firm at present levels.

Acid, Acetic—Makers still shading list prices. Quoted basis, \$2.37½ per 100lbs. for 28% in carlots of barrels (extra). Sales at \$2.25 same basis. Other grades as to strength. Glacial quoted over range of 8½¢ to 10¼¢ in carlots of barrels.

Acid, Lactic—Makers quote 22% dark at 4¢@4½¢ and light at 5½¢@6¢ in carlots and less in barrels. Other grades as to strength. Importers fractionally higher on low grades and lower on 44%. Imported 80% at 15¢ on light demand.

Acid, Muriatic—No better agreement between makers. Carlots of carboys, basis 20°, at \$1.10 to \$1.25 as to maker.

Acid, Nitric—Quoted firm at 5½¢ basis 38° in carlots of carboys.

Acid, Oxalic—Works at 11½¢ in ten barrel lots. Spot at 12¢.

Acid, Sulfuric—No shading noted of the generally accepted price of \$14.00 per ton for 66° in tank car lots at works. Sixty-degree at \$9.00, same basis. Movement steady and increasing

Alums—Ammonia lump from makers at 3½¢@3¾¢ in in carlots, barrels. No imported. Imported potash

lump moving freely at 3¼¢@3½¢ as to quantity. Domestic potash lump quoted at 5¢@5½¢ in carlots and less in barrels. Chrome ammonia or potash at 6½¢ @7¢ in barrels as to quantity.

Aluminum Sulfate—Iron-free at 2½¢@2¾¢ in barrels as to quantity. Commercial at 1½¢@2¢ as to quantity in barrels.

Ammonium Chloride—Imported less stiff than last week but still very firm. Gray scarce at 8¢@8¼¢ from importers and 7¼¢@8¢ from makers in barrels carlots and less. Imported white granulated at 7½¢@8¢ on a par with makers' prices in carlots and less.

Ammonium Sulfate—Double bags scarce at \$3.65 carlots f. a. s. Single bags no lower than \$3.40 carlots works.

Arsenic—Slightly firmer. White at 6¾¢@7¼¢ in kegs.

Barium Chloride—Imported firmer at \$100 spot. Little to be had at that. Shipment at \$85 duty paid. Domestic at \$80 works carlots in barrels.

Barium Carbonate—Higher. Imported sold at \$65 spot Monday. Indications point to further advances on scarcity here. Makers still holding out.

Bleaching Powder—Makers name \$1.60@1.75 basis carlots contract works as to brand. Imported scarce at \$1.75 ex-store.

Copper Sulfate—Makers quote higher at \$5.40@5.60 to jobbers for less than cars spot in barrels. Delivered to consumers nearby at \$5.55@5.65 carlots in barrels.

Copperas—Nothing less than \$17 bulk works.

Lithopone—Fair business at 6¢@6½¢ in carlots and less in barrels. Imported at 5¼¢@6½¢ spot.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical imported at 90¢@1.00 and domestic at \$1.85@2.00 in carlots and less in barrels.

Potash, Caustic—Imported steady at 5¾¢@6¢ in drums carlots as to delivery. Domestic dead at 8¢ quoted basis carlots.

Potash Prussiate—Red best at 65¢ for shipment. Spot at 70¢ in casks. Yellow firm at 27½¢@28¢ in casks as to position.

Soda Ash—Spot light in bags at \$2.00@2.10 ex-store from makers and \$1.80@1.90 from resellers as to quantity. Contracts basis 48 per cent works carlots in bags at \$1.20.

Soda, Caustic—Makers quote \$3.75@3.85 ex-store New York in drums. Contracts at \$2.50 basis 60 per cent works carlots. Sales for export at \$3.60 flat f. a. s.

Soda Prussiate—Yellow at 16¢@16¼¢ spot in ton lots in casks. Shipment was sold at 15½¢ landed within the week.

Metals

Market generally firmer. Antimony higher at \$4.90@5.00 spot. Copper steady at 12½¢@13¢ for lake and electrolytic, and 12¾¢@12½¢ for casting. Lead higher at \$5.15 spot New York. Tin easy at 31¢ for Straits, 30½¢ for standard and 30¼¢ for 99 per cent. Zinc much firmer at \$5.30 spot and \$5.35 shipment.

Fires in zinc dust are best extinguished by the use of frothy mixtures, according to the recently published experiments of the Bureau of Mines. Water, carbon tetrachloride and carbon dioxide were found unsatisfactory, especially tetrachloride.

Heavy Chemical Notes

Wilson Chemical Co. has moved to 47 West 34th st., New York.

The Bureau of Mines is planning an investigation of the explosibility of synthetic ammonium nitrate at its Pittsburgh station.

Heavy sales of copper sulfate to Italian consumers is largely responsible for the advance in this item this week following firmness in copper recently.

Roessler & Hasslacher's price list contains an appeal to consumers of cyanides to support a duty on this product and at the same time announces a reduction in the company's schedule on it.

Replying to telegrams from the New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, recently stated that there is no shortage, either present or prospective, of sodium nitrate for fertilizer use.

The Dow Chemical Co. has recently issued an instructive booklet dealing with the use of calcium chloride in Portland cement concrete mixture in construction work. The information is of an essentially practical character.

W. Alfred Witherspoon, manager of the insurance department of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., died suddenly on the morning of April 12, at Columbus, Tenn., while there on a business trip. He was a member of a prominent Petersburg, Va., family and leaves a widow.

Barium chloride and carbonate continue to lead the market. One domestic maker has begun operation on the former and others are expected to follow in the near future. Carbonate is attracting more attention following further advances and makers probably will include this in their expansion of operations.

Scientific authorities are extremely dubious of the announcement from Los Angeles of the discovery of a new gas, "currenium," by Dr. E. Curren, of that city, which is lighter than helium and absolutely non-flammable. The extreme cheapness of the gas is the basis of its claim to use in lighter than air craft. The American Chemical Society is investigating.

HOSIERY MEN FAVOR DYE LICENSE

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., April 26.—John N. McCullaugh, of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers of Philadelphia, testified on Thursday that George Demming was special counsel for the association on dyestuff matters. Mr. McCullaugh said further that Mr. Demming was authorized to speak for the association before the investigating committee.

Mr. Demming then continued his testimony, which he began on Tuesday, and told the committee that he represented between 50 and 60 textile mills who were not members of the hosiery association, but all of whom were opposed to the dye licensing plan. He said he did not represent any foreign interests.

When the hearings were resumed on Tuesday, April 25, representatives of the Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association interrupted the testimony of George Demming and announced that Demming no longer represented the Association; that after consultation it had been decided not to oppose the selective embargo as applied to dyestuffs, and to go on record as being in favor of the plan.

KALBFLEISCH CO WINS RATE SUIT

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., April 26.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down a decision in case 12833 of the Kalbfleisch Corporation against the Central of Georgia Railway Company, et al. In their syllabus in this case the Commissioners say:

"Applicable charges on a carload of alum from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Lodi, N. J., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded. Complainant is a corporation manufacturing sulfate of alumina (alum) at Chattanooga, Tenn. By complaint filed April 12, 1921, as amended, it alleges that the rate of 55.8 cents per 100 pounds charged on a carload of alum shipped May 19, 1917, from Chattanooga to Lodi N. J., was unjust and unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded the commodity rate of \$6.62 per net ton, minimum 70,000 pounds, established August 25, 1917. Reparation only is sought.

"We find that the applicable charges were unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded those that would have accrued at a rate of \$6.62 per net ton, minimum 70,000 pounds, plus 15 cents for each \$100 of valuation of the lading. We further find that complainant made the shipment as described and paid and bore the charges thereon, that it has been damaged in the amount of the difference between the charges paid and those which would have accrued on the basis herein found reasonable; and that it is entitled to reparation, with interest."

ELECTROCHEMISTS MEET AT BALTIMORE

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Baltimore, Md., April 26.—Members of the American Electrochemical Society began to arrive early today for the spring meeting which opens Thursday, at the Hotel Emerson. The technical sessions will be held each morning including Saturday. On Thursday evening there will be an informal dance at the Engineers' Club. On Friday evening a Complimentary Smoker will be given by the chemists and engineers of Baltimore, at the Engineers' Club. Professor Roscoe R. Hyde will give a 15 minutes talk on "Hereditary."

On Thursday afternoon, April 27, visits to one or more plants will be arranged. Friday afternoon, the Local Committee has arranged for a boat trip, Steamer Latrobe, including inspection of the Davison Chemical Co.'s works, and the plant of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

TAKEN OVER BY MATHIESON ALKALI

The Commonwealth Chemical Corp., has been absorbed by the Mathieson Alkali Works, 25 W. 43rd st., New York. The Commonwealth has a plant at Newark, N. J., for the manufacture of benzoate of soda. The New York offices of the company are at 15 Park Row.

F. E. Stockelbach has resigned as president and director of the Commonwealth Chemical Corp., and has disposed of his entire holdings of stock in the corporation. Dr. Stockelbach will leave for Europe early in May and expects to return to New York in the fall.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Aluminum Chemical Co., Chicago. The creditors are the Chemical Equity Co., \$411; Central Bag Mfg. Co., \$394; Benner Chemical Co., \$139.

First mortgage 7½ per cent bonds of the Bay Sulphide Co., Ltd., to the amount of \$1,500,000 were sold this week by Dillon, Read & Co.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 974-976

AMERICAN REFINERS REDUCE CAMPHOR

Cut Price 6c Pound—Japanese Still Weak and Sharply Underselling — Hydroquinone Reduced — Quick-silver Higher—Gelatin Easier on Imports—Tartaric Firmer—Bromides Look to Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Tartaric, Imp., 1c lb. Mercury, \$5 flask

Declined

Camphor, Jap. ref., 3c lb. Chloroform, 5c lb.
American, ref., 6c lb. Gelatin, Sil. Lbl., 10c lb.
Hydroquinone, 15c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$31	\$31	\$31	\$30
Acid, Citric, Import	45½	45½	45	43
Caffeine, Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.90
Calomel, American .....	.88	.88	.88	.83
Camphor, Jap. ref., .....	.77	.80	.88	.74
Iodine, Resublimed	4.05	4.05	4.05	3.75
Menthol	6.15	6.15	6.25	3.80
Morphine Sulfate	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.20
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.23	.23	.23	.24
Quinine Sulfate, Import .....	.58	.58	.58	.65
Sodium Salicylate .....	.32	.32	.32	.30
Strychnine Sulfate .....	.76	.76	.76	1.55
Average	1.89	1.89	1.90	2.01

Numerous uncertainties in the general economic situation continue to prevent the expansion of business. A few significant changes have been noted in the market for medicinal chemicals during the week past, but the group as a whole marks time. American refiners have cut camphor prices. Jap refined continues to slide off under selling pressure. Quick-silver has moved up sharply, although buying has not been heavy. Tartaric acid is firmer. Makers reduced the chloroform schedule. Hydroquinone has been reduced by manufacturers. Silver label gelatin is easier.

Acid Citric—Continues very firm on spot. Manufacturers are taking care of heavy business from consuming trades at 45c lb. crystals in bbls., 45½c kegs. Powder ½c higher. Importers letting out small lots at makers' prices, but generally asking 45½c spot casks. Import cost equal to 47½c duty paid. Importers hesitating to sign up for future shipment owing to uncertainties of tariff.

Acid Tartaric—Spot imported tartaric commanding higher prices. Generally held at 27c spot casks U.S.P. crystals, possibly 26¾c in a big way. Import for shipment 24c c. i. f. Domestic makers 30c bbls. crystal or powder unchanged.

Alcohol—Denatured as to formula, seller, container, and quantity, from 25c a gallon up. Nos. 5 and 6 at 25c@35c, bbls., drums extra. Wood alcohol weak and unchanged, 52c@55c gal., 95-97 bbls.

Bromides—Potash, ammonia, soda for shipment 13½c c. i. f. For shipment on new German export licenses at 18c potash, and 19½c soda and ammonia. All spot New York 16c@16½c. American makers 29c ammonia, 23c potash, 20c soda, 100lb. lots boxes.

Caffeine—Dull and unchanged. Makers \$3.75 alkali

loid basis 100lbs. Citrated caffeine unchanged \$3.25 lb.

Camphor—The sharp decline of Japanese refined gum on the spot during the past two months, has brought out a cut by American refiners. The new basis is 90c lb. bulk gum in bbls. with tablets at the usual premium over bulk figures. Japanese slabs have further weakened under selling pressure here, dropping to a basis of 77c lb. for spot cases. This represents a decline of about 20c lb. in two months. Jap tablets not quite so firm, spot offers at 96c@97c noted.

Chloroform—Manufacturers reduced schedule to a basis of 38c lb. for U.S.P. 50lb. cans, a cut of 5c. Technical is 35c lb. in 120 and 700lb. drums. Second hand goods on spot still at 33c U.S.P., 700lb. drums.

Cod Liver Oil—Norway price for shipment \$25.50 c. i. f. Spot \$23.00@25.00 bbl. as to brand. Position continues firm. Production in Norway to April 15th shows some increase over 1921. Newfoundland \$20.00.

Cream Tartar—Shipment Germany 21c c. i. f. Spot firm 23½c@24c lb. 224lb. bbls. American makers 26¾c bbls. unchanged.

Formaldehyde—Bbls. carlots makers 8c f. o. b. works; less cars, 8½c@9c. Competition keen.

Gelatin—New imports again cheaper 90c@\$1.00 spot cases, silver label.

Glycerin—Refiners 14½c@15c lb. C.P. drums, extra, carlots and less, freight allowed in some instances. Cans 15½c@16c. Outside 14¾c. Soft.

Hydroquinone—Manufacturers cut price to basis \$1.10 lb. 100lb. lots.

Menthol—Quiet. Demand not so active. Case lots spot \$6.15 lb. net; less cases, \$6.25@6.40 lb. Shipment \$5.00 c. i. f.

Mercury—Spot metal moved up to \$55.00@57.00 flask on one or two inquiries in this market. Actual buying has not been heavy, but stocks have been strongly held and market well controlled. Sellers apparently not anxious to unload, and very bullish. Consumers in many instances are still well stocked with metal.

Quinine—Demand has been steady and reports indicate spot stocks of imported sulfate are reduced. Prices unchanged, but tending firmer. Spot imported sulfate 100 oz. tins, as to quantity and seller, 58c@60c oz. Domestic makers 60c oz. same basis unchanged.

Soap—A lot of Conti's on spot slightly cheaper at \$9.50@\$9.75 case. Holders asking to \$10.50.

"The United States today abounds in chemical knowledge. If the business men don't utilize it properly, the chemists themselves will." This declaration was made before the Indianapolis Section of the American Chemical Society by Otto Eisenschiml of Chicago. "Chemical advice, dearly purchased and highly praised during the War, is now being shelved and disregarded. Perhaps it is only a coincidence that at the same time trade is stagnant, and our hold on foreign markets dwindling," said the speaker. "Hundreds of chemists vainly looking for positions, will probably be forced to engage in business for themselves. Thus fate may push them into good fortune and the skeptical business men out of it."

Medicinal Chemical Notes

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Ltd., have with offices at 135 William st., New York, is confined to his home by serious illness.

William L. Voigt, of the Tartar Chemical Works, moved their offices to 154 William street, New York. They were formerly at 135 William street.

An import of 526 drums of potassium permanganate from Hamburg was noted last week. Some 626 sacks of cocoa butter also came in from the same port.

William Hoskin, American representative of the Hoshi pharmaceutical interests in Japan, is recovering from an illness which confined him to his home for a number of weeks.

Cod liver oil production figures for the middle of April show a gain for 1922 over those of 1921 which was not the case a month previous. Bergen reports a mid-April catch of 25,900,000 fish as against 28,500,000 last year. This year's oil yield, however, is higher at 48,045 hectolitres as compared with 45,935 last year at the same time.

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed formal complaint against the Winthrop Chemical Co., New York, for the reason that the patent in question in the case expired Feb. 14, 1922, and the Commission's license under such patent automatically expired with the patent and therefore the Commission has no jurisdiction in the premises.

An automobile truck belonging to McKesson & Robins and transporting \$10,000 worth of opium from a Manhattan warehouse to the Brooklyn, N. Y., factory of the company, was held up and stolen recently. The driver was kidnapped and the truck driven off. The driver was found at Elmhurst, L. I., and the truck abandoned minus its valuable cargo, in the uptown section of Manhattan.

Bromides can still be purchased in Germany at 13½c c. i. f. although licenses for export held before the higher Government figures went into effect are becoming few. With the elimination of old licenses, the new Government export minimums of 18c for potash bromide, and 19½c c. i. f. for soda and ammonia, will go into effect. Duties here are now being calculated on the higher prices.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. announce an advance of one cent per pound in the prices for "Green Label" carbolic acid crystals and liquid in small size cans and bottles. The new basis is 27c for one pound cans or bottles, 23c five pound bottles, 22c five pound cans, and 18c 112 pound drums. The advance has been followed by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works on their "Gilt Label" carbolic.

A well-known broker has the following to say regarding the position of citric acid: "Nothing is available abroad for shipment from there earlier than May-June, and with the prospects of a large increase in duty, importers are not willing to speculate for later shipment. Spot stocks of imported goods are very light and the holders that are willing to sell at all, will only let small quantities go at manufacturers' full schedule. Most of the orders at present are being placed with the American manufacturers who are having great difficulty in keeping up with them."

PHARMACISTS WIN APPROPRIATION

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, April 19.—The drug trade interests of this state succeeded in getting practically all of the legislation which they desired from the General Assembly at the biennial session that came to an end April 5. Though the proposal to transfer the enforcement of the laws relating to pharmacy, along with the poison law, the narcotic law and the statute regulating the practice of pharmacy, from the State Board of Pharmacy to a State Food and Drug Commissioner, with a deputy commissioner and several assistants in charge, did not actually go through, the appropriation for the purpose, amounting to \$10,500, was incorporated in the state budget, so that the work can be in effect undertaken despite the omission.

The pharmacists of the state were also behind a proposal to secure for the Department of Pharmacy, of the University of Maryland, which is now a state institution, an equitable proportion of the funds allotted to the university in order that some extensions of the work deemed desirable could be undertaken and additions made to the available facilities.

MEDICINE MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 26.—The first annual convention of the United Medicine Manufacturers of America, which opened at the Hotel William Penn, on Monday, was devoted to discussions of package medicines, the various bills before Congress, and the legislatures of some states, and the question of advertising. Reports were read by the chairmen of numerous committees, and papers were read on botanical drugs, fine chemicals, and essential oils. The convention will continue until Friday. Among the speakers were S. B. Penick, G. L. Ringel, and T. R. L. Loud, of New York; J. O. Hammersmith, Trenton, N. J.; C. M. Schofield, Chicago; and T. F. Kennedy, New York.

"Price maintenance" will be the subject of an address by Congressman M. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, at the banquet, Wednesday night.

MONSANTO SENDS CAMPHOR PETITION

"A Petition to the Congress of the United States of America to encourage an American Camphor Industry as against the Continuance of a Japanese Monopoly", is the title of a booklet sent out by the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis. The booklet illustrates the manner in which the price of camphor is fixed, the output curtailed, and supplies to various countries allocated by the Monopoly in Japan. A petition to Congress urging a protective duty of 25 per cent when the production here reaches or exceeds 2,000,000 pounds a year and evidence of same is submitted to the President, is asked of all in the trade who favor the camphor duty. The Monsanto company urges all houses to telegraph and write to their Senators at Monsanto's expense in behalf of synthetic camphor.

The Board of Governors of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association decided to combine the pharmaceutical and fine organic chemical sections of the Association, at a meeting held last week. C. N. Turner, of the Newport Chemical Co., Passaic, N. J., was elected chairman of the Board of Governors, and A. H. Pierce, assistant sales manager of the Grasselli Chemical Co. was elected treasurer of the association.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 983-984

STRIKES HAMPER THE DYE TRADE

Production of Crudes Restricted' by Coal Miners' Strike—Finished Dyes in Less Demand Owing to Walkout in Garment and Textile Trades—Lower Prices on Some Products

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Xylidine, 2c lb.			
Acid Gamma, 10c lb.	b-Naphthylamine, 5c lb.		
Chloroform, tech., 5c lb.	p-Nitroaniline, 2c lb.		
Dianisidine, 10c lb.	R Salt, 5c lb.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. ....gal.	\$.29	\$.29	\$.29	\$.27
Naphthalene, flake ....lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08
Phenol ....lb.	.12	.12	.12	.09
Nylene, 10 degrees ....gal.	.35	.35	.35	.45
Toluene, pure ....gal.	.30	.30	.30	.28
Aniline Oil ....lb.	.15½	.15½	.15½	.20
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	.55	.55	.55	.45
Betanaphthol, dist. ....lb.	.28	.28	.28	.34
Paranitroaniline ....lb.	.75	.77	.77	.80
o-Toluidine ....lb.	.16	.16	.20	.25
Average	0.302	0.304	0.308	0.319

Routine business characterizes the dye and intermediate lists. Demand is pretty well scattered although strikes in the textile and garment cutting industries have held it within narrow limits. The continuance of the coal strike has prevented easier conditions in the market for crudes. The attitude of sellers appears to be firm, but there are few instances of their refusing bids within reason where actual business was in sight. Lower prices are heard on gamma acid, dianisidine, beta-naphthylamine, para-nitroaniline and R Salt. Xylidine is firmer.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Supplies still scarce. Refiners hold at 29c in tanks, works. Resellers have little or none to offer. Refiners quote drums up to 34c.

Naphthalene—Prices steady on slower demand. Seasonal purchases completed and chemical demand almost nil. Refiners name 7c@8c for flake against outside offers at 6½c. Balls at 8c@9c from refiners.

Phenol—Very firm. No U.S.P. prime white below 14c. Government surplus at 12c@17c as to quantity and packing.

Toluene—Firm from refiners at 30c@36c in tank cars and drums as to quantity.

Xylene—Little doing. Refiners quote firm at 35c@41c for 10°, 40c@46c for 5° and 45c@50c for 2° in tank cars and drums as to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Nothing below \$1.30 for first quality and \$1.10 for technical. Routine business.

Acid, Gamma—Offered lower at \$1.80. Other holders ask up to \$2.00 per pound for quantity.

Acid, H—Holding firm at 85c as best and up to 90c as to brand.

Acid, Neville & Winther's—Makers hold prices firm at \$1.25@1.30 as to quantity on scattered demand.

Acid, Picric—Occasional sales. Prices quoted over a range of 20c@40c as to quantity in barrels.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Fair demand at 22c@24c as to quantity from makers.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Makers name 28c@30c as to quantity, firm.

Aniline Oil—Makers vary as to brand. Prices quoted for quantity range from 15½c to 16½c per pound. Persistent rumors are heard of sales at 15c and below but no maker will admit having done such figures.

Antraquinone—Ample supplies to be had at \$1.35 for sublimed. Other makers quote up to \$1.60. Little doing in paste at 75c basis 100% for 25%.

Benzidine—Base firm at 85c@90c as to maker and quantity. Routine demand. Sulfate dead.

Beta-naphthol—Rumors of 27c. Makers quote 28c@30c as to quantity on slow demand.

Beta-naphthylamine—Easier at 95c@\$1.00 as to quantity. For first grade technical. Off quality stuff is rumored at 80c but no confirmation could be had.

Chloroform—Makers have reduced technical chloroform to 35c in 650 pound drums and 38c in lots of 100 pounds in tins at works.

Dianisidine—Easier at \$4.50@\$4.60 per pound as to quantity.

Diethylaniline—Makers quote 60c@62c drums extra.

Dimethylaniline—Steady at 36c@38c as to quantity in drums (returnable).

Dinitrobenzene—Makers quote 20c for quantity. Others up to 24c as to quality for large business.

Meta-nitroaniline—Easier at 72c@75c as to quantity from makers. Demand slow.

Meta-toluylenediamine—One maker offers at 95c. Others quote \$1.00 for quantity but might possibly accept bids at the lower figure if the quantity required were satisfactory.

Para-nitroaniline—Offers are definitely made at 75c in ton lots. Other makers quote 77c as their minimum. Rumors of 72c prices are without confirmation.

Phthalic Anhydride—Active demand at 35c@37c with supplies easing slightly.

R Salt—Lower at 54c@60c as to quantity and seller on a basis of 100%.

Sodium Picramate—Makers name 55c@60c as to brand.

Thiocarbanilide—Named at 35c@37c as to quantity. Demand routine.

Xylidine—Prices firmer on scarcity of xylene. Nothing better than 42c in drums now, although tank cars might still be done below this level.

Coal Tar Dyes

Basic colors are moving in a fair way, although little is being done at present in direct and sulfur colors. Southern cotton mills are operating on a fair scale, but the absence of demand from the New England mills is keenly felt by sellers of dyes. Auramine O is quoted at \$1.50 and OO at \$2.50 for standard strengths. Brilliant green crystals at \$2.25 and malachite green crystals at \$1.60 are quoted.

Dyestuff Notes

The warehouse and offices of David Kleckner, 253 Pearl st., New York, importers of saffron and vegetable colors, were damaged by fire and water late last week.

No confirmation could be obtained from sellers of beta-naphthol of a 25c price rumored in the trade. In view of other rumors in the same connection it is not improbable that such a price might have been made on distressed material.

Para-nitroaniline at 72c is widely rumored in the trade but all factors interested deny having made such a figure. In at least one direction 75c can be done for ton lots in barrels although small lot buyers are being forced to pay as high as 80c for single barrels.

The Dye Products and Chemical Co., 200 Fifth ave., New York, with works at Newark, N. J., has registered the trade mark "Dyelene" in the U. S. Patent Office, and will use this brand on its dye and intermediate products, hereafter. The company has several new colors in preparation.

The loss of coke production in the Connellsville district on account of the coal strike was 15,540 tons for the week ending April 8, and 36,610 tons for the week ending April 15. The total loss for these two weeks was approximately one third of the production of the week immediately preceding the strike.

The American Dyes Institute has sublet the rooms in the Bush Terminal Building, 132 W. 42nd st., New York, and the office force will be disbanded. William R. Corwine, secretary, announces that mail for the Institute should be addressed in care of the dye section of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 1 Madison avenue.

Research on the disinfecting properties of various dyes, particularly the basic dyes, is attracting almost as much attention in England as research into rubber vulcanization accelerators here. Some highly interesting results are being obtained in both fields which offer possibilities for expansion in the synthetic organic chemical industry.

Interest in the patent situation has been displayed by the dye trade recently in view of the bills now pending in Congress looking to compulsory working clauses. Opinion is divided on the issue and the suggestion has been made by one of the opponents of the pending measures that a special tariff be placed on articles patented here which are manufactured abroad and imported.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., April 24, the entire board of directors was re-elected, as follows: Roscoe Brunner, Wm. G. Becker, Eversly Childs, William Hamlin Childs, Walter E. Frew, Rowland Hazard, Emanuel Janssen, William J. Matheson, William H. Nichols, Jr., Armand Solvay and Orlando F. Weber.

Dye circles are on tiptoe watching for the next move in the price war. The savage slash at indigo prices—said to be as much as 9c in some instances—has called forth striking retaliation in cuts in acid and direct black. An innocent bystander has lost a couple of big contract customers, and all is set for a three-cornered battle.

After May 15 the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., will be located in its new quarters at 40 Rector st., New York, where it will have better facilities for handling its business.

TESTS FOR FAST DYES DISCUSSED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

A committee of dyers and dye manufacturers will be appointed by the National Council of Dyes and Colors to consider the requirements of the waist manufacturers, shirt makers and other needle trades in the matter of fast dyes. At a meeting of the Council on Friday, April 21, at the offices of the United Waist League of America, reports were read from several trades pointing out the difficulties encountered in pressing or laundering goods.

Letters from organizations were read by Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, who is acting as secretary of the council, most of which stated that committees would be appointed to go more fully into the matter and recommend standards of fastness for their trades. Speaking for the Associated Dress Industries, M. Mosessoehn, who acted as chairman at the meeting, stated that they required that the material that entered into the making of dresses be fast to light and to pressing at a minimum of 120 degrees of heat. A report from the Waist League said that they required fabrics that were fast as to washing only.

Walter M. Scott, of Cheney Bros., who represented the Silk Association of America, suggested that the following standards and tests be used as a basis for certain fastness specifications on colored silk fabrics. The fabrics might be classified as follows, he said:

Class I—Non-washable. Including all fabrics showing a noticeable change of shade in test No. 5. These goods may be dry-cleaned.

Class II—Washable in soap and salt at 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Including all fabrics showing no appreciable change of shade in test No. 5.

Class III—Washable in soap at 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Including all fabrics showing no appreciable change of shade in test No. 4.

Class IV—Washable in soap at 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Including all fabrics showing no appreciable change of shade in test No. 3. It would not seem advisable to wash silk fabrics at temperature exceeding 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

William Wiiden, of the Laundry Board of Trade, submitted a list of fabrics which are cleansed by power laundries and the methods used.

REPARATION DYES STILL DELAYED

The Allied Reparations Commission has again cabled an urgent request to the State Department in Washington, asking it to decide definitely whether the American Government desired to renew its official support of the Textile Alliance, through which the textile industry is getting all its German dyes, or to make some new arrangement. The Germans stopped the delivery of Reparation dyes when the U. S. Government severed relations with the Textile Alliance.

Within the last ten days Germany has resumed partial deliveries of dyes to the alliance, but officials of the Reparations Commission say the dispute has seriously disturbed the whole machinery of the commission through which the Allies obtain 25 per cent of all the dyes made in Germany. Germany is still withholding some of the important dyes which the allies had ordered, and as a result many orders have been held up for six months, it is declared, with no prospects of their being filled. Officials of the alliance in Paris say the opposition comes from American agents of the German dye interests who want to eliminate the alliance and sell direct to America as before the war.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, 986, Naval Stores 987

LINSEED OIL BECOMES VERY ACTIVE

Coconut Oil From Manila Offered in Large Lots, But Without Material Effect on the Market—Cottonseed Oil Weaker, Owing to Lack of Interest by Consumers

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	
Linseed, 3c gal.		Sesame, 5c gal.
Lard Oil, 1/4c lb.	Declined	Tallow Oil, 1/4c lb.
		Turpentine, 1c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.....	\$.58	\$.58	\$.57	\$.46
Degras, American, bbls.....	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.03 3/4	.05
Lard, No. 1.....	.80	.80	.65	.70
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.....	.42	.42	.42	.28
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.....	1.80	1.80	1.32	1.00
Red Oil, distilled.....	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.06 3/4
Stearic Acid, T. P.....	.10	.10	.10 1/2	.11 1/4
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.....	.09 3/4	.09 3/4	.09	.10
Cottonseed, crude, tanks.....	.09 3/4	.10	.10	.05
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.....	.86	.88	.79	.70
Olive, denatured.....	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.40
Peanut, refined.....	.13 1/4	.13 1/4	.13	.10
Soya Bean, bbls.....	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.10 1/2	.07 3/4
Average.....	0.475	0.471	0.419	0.393

Linseed oil has become suddenly very active during the past week, and buying in this direction has been especially good. Otherwise trading has been dull routine. Offers of large lots of coconut oil from Manila have had little real effect on the market. China wood oil is firmer. Cottonseed oil has weakened on lack of interest in all directions. Sesame oil is lower. Tallow oil is easier. Turpentine has been reduced on the spot.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Crushers have advanced linseed oil on a sudden wave of buying. Quotations now at 86c in carlots of barrels. Some quote 88c. Business in increasing volume. Futures from crushers at 87c for Aug.-Sept.-Oct. delivery. Imported oil higher at 84c @86c, averaging 85c, spot, with arrivals at 83c. London spot market higher and firmer at 42s 6d per quintal. Antwerp higher at 210 francs per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed has advanced in all markets. Buenos Aires prices are firmer at \$1.99. Duluth seed is advancing at \$2.75@2.76. Winnipeg at \$2.48 1/2@2.51 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Unchanged at 11 1/2c for No. 1 in barrels and 10c@10 1/2c for No. 3.

China Wood Oil—Prices eased last week but recovered later. Present prices firm at 14c@14 1/4c in barrels spot. Shipment, c. i. f. New York in barrels, at 11 1/2c. Futures down to 11c for August. Coast position dull and inactive.

Coconut Oil—Prices very firm in spite of heavy offers from Manila. Ceylon barrels spot at 8 1/4c@9c. Cochin at 9 1/4c@10c spot. Manila in sellers' tanks Coast at 7 1/4c@7 1/2c. Manila c. i. f. New York at 7 1/2c. Edible barrels spot at 10 1/4c@11c. Copra c. i. f. New York at 4 1/2c.

Corn Oil—Price firm. Refined higher on the spot at 12 1/2c@13c. Crude at mills in tanks at 9 1/4c@10c and in barrels at 10 1/4@11c. Spot crude quoted 11 1/2c in barrels.

Cottonseed Oil—Little doing. Prices have weakened. Crude at mills in buyers' tanks, Southeast, at

9 1/2c@9 3/4c. Prime summer yellow on the Exchange at 11 1/4c@11 1/2c for spot to September, October, at 10 3/4c, and November at 9 3/4c.

Olive Oil—Sales of denatured over the week end at \$1.10; generally quoted at \$1.12. Yellow edible at \$1.65 with other grades up to \$2.25. Foots are firm on spot at 8 1/4c@9 1/4c with shipment at 8 1/2c@9c.

Palm Oil—Prices hold firm. Lagos casks at 7 1/2c @8c. Bonny old Calabar at 7 1/4c@7 1/2c. Niger at 6 1/4c @6 1/2c.

Palm Kernel Oil—No change at 9c@9 1/4c.

Peanut Oil—Refined firm at 13c@13 1/2c. Crude at mills in buyers' tanks at 10 1/4c@10 1/2c. Spot barrels scarce at 11 1/2c. Oriental oil on the Coast nominal.

Perilla Oil—Demand active. Prices firm at 13c for barrels spot and 12c@12 1/4c c. i. f. New York for shipments.

Rapeseed Oil—Routine trading. Refined at 83c@85c and blown at 92c@95c in barrels spot.

Sesame Oil—Domestic edible oil lower at \$1.10@1.15 per gallon.

Soya Bean Oil—Much firmer on the Coast. Nominally 6 1/4c@6 1/2c bulk in bond. Stocks of oil there low and sellers are inclined to ask much better than 9 1/4c @9 1/2c recently quoted. Spot barrels higher at 11 1/2c. Refined oil in barrels spot at 13c@13 1/2c.

Animal Oils

Degras—Very firm. American has sold up to 4 1/4c but is to be had over the week end at 4 1/2c. English at 4 1/4c@5c.

Lard Oil—Easier. Edible prime at 14 1-8c and technical at 10 1/2c. No. 1 at 9 1/4c and others in proportion. Demand has been easy.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices holding firm at recent levels. Pure at 19c, 20° cold test at 24c, and 30° at 18c.

Oleo Oil—Fair business. Prices steady at 10c for No. 1, 9c@9 1/4c for No. 2, and 8c@8 1/4c for No. 3.

Tallow Oil—Easier at 10c in barrels, carlots, and 9 1/4c in tanks.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Little business. Prices firm at 58c@60c in barrels on small stocks.

Menhaden Oil—Crude scarce. Offers at Jacksonville at 37c per gallon. Small lots at Baltimore at 42c. Fair demand for refined grades.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices unchanged on a sluggish market. Present range from B at \$5.25 to WW at \$7.30.

Turpentine—Market slow. Prices here lower at 84c @85c as to seller. London prices higher at 75s 6d per quintal. Savannah easier at 77 1/4c.

Crushers advanced linseed oil sharply late in the week on a shortage of seed. At the same time prices in foreign markets advanced correspondingly and importers are being forced to ask higher figures. The advance appears to be partially due to the prospect of higher duties on both seed and oil. Consumers are showing renewed interest and for the first time in months are willing to buy ahead. Early Fall business is being done at 87c in carlots of barrels from crushers. Imports during the past week were about average for recent weeks but importers are not doing as much business in futures as formerly.

Oil Trade Notes

The Co-operative Agricolad de Filipinas, of Manila trading in copra, has failed. The company was capitalized at \$50,000.

Damage estimated at \$2,000 was caused by a fire which destroyed the main retort shed of Georgia Pine Turpentine Co., at Lafayette, N. C., April 16.

The estimated yield of peanuts of British India for the season of 1921-1922 is estimated at 920,000 tons of nuts in the shell as compared with 1,022,000 tons last year.

Complaint has been made to Parliament on the ground of the export duty on palm kernels from British Africa to the Continent which has prevented the British exporters from competing with the French on this item.

At the annual meeting of the Certain-teed Products Corporation, C. A. Gersdorff and Audenried Whittemore, of New York, were elected directors succeeding C. C. Collins and C. L. Holman. Other directors were re-elected.

Cottonseed oil is attracting little or no attention at present. Stocks in sellers' hands are so low that any considerable demand would force prices up sharply and consumers are holding sufficient stocks now to carry them without forcing the situation.

The Corn Products Refining Co., has formed a German corporation, with a capitalization equivalent to \$1,000,000 in American money, to operate three small plants which it owns in Germany. G. M. Moffet, George Mahana and J. W. Fisher, directors of the company, are also on the directorate of the new company.

Arbitrators in the case of a sale of manila grade coconut oil, basis 5 per cent, maximum 7 per cent, free fatty acid, decided that the oil delivered, although admittedly high in color reading, was nevertheless within the limits which might reasonably be expected in fair average Manila oil, and the claim of the buyer was disallowed. The arbitrators were members of the Foreign Commerce Association of the Pacific Coast. The buyer claimed that one delivery showed 12 red and the other 11 red in the Lovibond color tests and that the arbitration committee of the New York Produce exchange had fixed the limits of Manila coconut oil at a point under 12 red.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS SWINDLER

Several reports have reached DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of a petty swindle directed against the chemical trade. The panhandler presents himself at the New York office, claiming to be from the Western plant of some other well known chemical firm and in need of immediate assistance in getting to Boston, or some other place, where he is to meet friends. So far no definite cases of success of this scheme have been noted, but repeated attempts have been made. The individual usually asks for some particular man in the office, in many instances the traffic man or one whose signature appears on bills of lading, trucking orders, etc., that pass through the hands of the truckmen. Apparently the knowledge of plants outside the immediate vicinity of New York is a result of employment in them previously or the many long-haul truck shipments which have been made during recent years. It behooves the members of the trade to look to their own interests before permitting themselves to be taken in by such methods.

HOOVER AND DAUGHERTY'S STAND

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Agreement has been reached between the Attorney General, Harry M. Daugherty, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on the administration's views in respect of trade associations. By stating in definite terms that the Department of Commerce would not and could not countenance the open price associations, whether or not their operations are in wilful violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the Secretary has elicited a willingness on the part of Mr. Daugherty to consider further proposals.

Foreseeing that he could hope to remove the burden of suspicion from legitimate associations only by outlawing the open price combinations, Secretary Hoover by this step has gained not only favorable disposition of the Attorney General toward his plans but has inspired in him a certain degree of confidence in his program regarding trade association activities as a whole and some assurance that it will meet with the approval of the Department of Justice. From now on it is expected that the two cabinet officers most concerned with trade organization activities will work in concord.

Bids have been received by the Water Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa., for liquid chlorine and sulfite of alumina for the municipal filtration plant covering supplies for the coming year: Liquid chlorine—Mathieson Alkali Works, \$6.90 a hundred pounds; Pennsylvania Salt Co., \$6.77; Hooker Electrochemical Co., \$6.75; Electro Bleaching Gas Co., \$6.50 a hundred pounds; Arnold & Co., \$5, plus freight from Belle, W. Va. For sulfite of alumina—General Chemical Co., \$1.71 per hundred pounds; F. Swift Gibson, \$1.63; E. I. du Pont de Nemours, \$1.67½; Pennsylvania Salt Co., \$1.65. The city will purchase about 7,500 pounds of liquid chlorine and 325,000 pounds of sulfite of alumina.

C. D. Dunlap, assistant manager of the Kolynos Co., will sail on the "Aquitania" May 2, for a two months' stay in London and the continent. Part of his work abroad will be the installation of a complete new mechanical equipment in the London factory of The Kolynos Co., and the rest of the time will be spent in a general survey of business conditions.

A resolution favoring the American valuation plan for levying ad valorem duties was submitted to a mail ballot of the members of the Salesmen's Association during the past week. The vote stands at 82 favoring, to 8 opposed at the time of going to press.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. has issued a new 47 page price list of rare synthetic organic chemicals which it is now manufacturing. The list is corrected up to March, 1922, and supersedes all previous issues.

J. Coleman Bentley, formerly advertising manager of the paint and varnish division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for four years, is now with the Associated Artists of Philadelphia.

Adolph B. Amend, of Eimer & Amend, New York, died in Brooklyn, April 8. Mr. Amend was a nephew of Bernard G. Amend, who founded the firm.

Mid-Western floods are reported to have practically wiped out the entire supply of culvers root and serpentaria root in the collection districts.

Jacob F. Lang, superintendent of the Paris Medicine Co., died in St. Louis, April 12.

A shipment of 400 casks of citric acid arrived last week from Palermo.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 988-989

SMALL MOVEMENT IN CRUDE DRUGS

Consumers Still Buying in Routine Lots Only—New Crops Uncertain Factor—Russian and Chinese Cantharides Higher—Another Rise in Benzoin—Guaiac Restricted Also—Arrowroot Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Arrowroot, St. Vin. Pd., 1c lb. Lycopodium, 5c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 50c lb. Benzoin, Sumatra, 10c lb.
Chinese, 15c lb. Guaiac Gum, 10c lb.
Jaborandi Lvs., 2c lb.

Declined

Balsam Fir Oregon, 10c gal. Fish Berries, 1/4c lb.
Cassia Fistula, 1c lb. Golden Seal, 10c lb.
Orris Fingers, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.23	\$.23	\$.20	\$.25
Buchu Leaves, Short .....	.85	.85	.95	1.05
Cantharides, Russian	3.10	2.40	2.50	2.00
Cocculus Indicus .....	.04 1/2	.05	.05	.14
Ergot, Spanish	1.05	1.05	.95	1.00
Insect Powder, pure .....	.53	.53	.55	.36
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.50
Nux Vomica .....	.06	.06	.06	.14
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D. ....	.65	.65	.80	.30
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon.	2.00	2.00	2.25	3.60
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat. ....	.09	.09	.09	.10
Average	1.36	1.34	1.36	1.42

The botanical situation has shown no material change of front during the week past. Demand continues slow and confined to small quantities. With new crop goods now close at hand, the numerous uncertainties as to crop, price, and the like, it is natural that consumers should be more or less cautious. Prices as a whole are steady, the reduced demand being offset to some extent by the smallness of many spot supplies. Russian cantharides is scarce and firmer. Powdered Chinese flies are firmer. Chamomile flowers continue to tighten as supplies dwindle. Benzoin is again higher on spot. Fish berries, golden seal, orris fingers, and cassia fistula are easier.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Russian both whole and powder extremely scarce on spot and sharply higher. Whole Russian heard at \$2.75 and \$3.10lb. Powdered, \$3.25 and \$3.40lb. Sales of Chinese powder at \$1.05 spot last week; best today \$1.25 spot. Whole \$1.05@1.15.

Ergot—Quiet and indeterminate. Lack of activity in volume business makes the market uncertain. Spot appears firmer, \$1.05lb. Spanish bags with some holders asking \$1.10. Shipment cables 85c c. i. f. Stocks in New York are small, and any real buying would undoubtedly boost prices. How much Russian ergot Hamburg and London have, is a puzzle. Spain reported to have sold London in preference to New York as higher prices were secured. This is not in accord with a 4s 1 1/2d market in London for Russian goods.

Lycopodium—Spot stocks smaller and prices firmer at \$1.05lb. inside for 22lb. packages. Shipment at \$1.03 c. i. f.

Nux Vomica—Quiet and inactive here. Spot buttons as to quality, quantity, and seller 6c@8clb. Powder in bbls. U.S.P. 11c.

Balsams—Canada fir balsam easier here at \$1.20 gal. bbls. \$1.45 gal. cans. Peru slightly easier \$2.25lb. Tolu also better supply.

Barks

Buckthorn—Continues quiet and unchanged with demand slow at 6 1/2clb. spot.

Cramp—So-called 8c@9clb. spot. True at 40clb.

Elm—Very dull and weak. Selected bundles spot 25clb. Powdered and ground 14c@15c.

Bears

Cassia fistula easier spot at 8 1/2clb. Mexican vanilla very strong and in small supply spot, whole long \$9.00 @ \$10.00; cuts, \$7.50@8.00.

Berries

Cubebs moving steadily. Not in too abundant supply here. XX 95c@1.00lb. Ordinary and powdered 90c@95c. **Cocculus indicus** easier 4 1/2clb. spot. Junipers bags good quality 3 3/4clb.

Flowers

Chamomile—Some holders cases good quality Hungarian name 35clb. Bags and bales cheaper than this, 28c@30c. Cases generally 30c@35c. Supply small. Little offered from abroad.

Insect—Demand showed a slight pick-up in small way, but was not sustained. Powder pure bbls. 53c@55clb. Half stems 33c@35clb. Reported flowers for shipment at 28c c. i. f. discounted by trade, which says 35c is price.

Saffron—Steady with little or nothing to be had at \$27.00@\$28.00lb.

Gums

Gum benzoin Sumatra, "no restrictions", on spot is again higher at 50clb. Guaiac has been put in this class also and is higher at 45c@50clb. American refiners cut camphor to 90clb. bulk. Jap slabs soft at 77clb.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—No change. Spot short leaf bales 85clb. Less bales 92c. Goods afloat 75c to arrive in bond. For shipment about 69c c. i. f. or less.

Henbane—Still at 45clb. with small lots still available on spot.

Roots

Arrowroot—Powdered St. Vincent firmer on spot at 8c@9clb. bbls. American powder 5c@6c bbls.

Dandelion—Quiet and unchanged spot at 7 1/2c@8c lb. imported.

Golden Seal—Easier \$3.15@\$3.25lb. whole; \$3.55@\$3.75 powder.

Jalap—Firmer. Whole spot 15c@18c as to test. Powder 22c U.S.P. to 25c small lots.

Orris—Cheaper lots good quality orris fingers spot 75c@77clb.

Rhubarb—No more 65c whole root, 70c now best spot cases. Powder firmer bbls. 75c@80clb.

Senega—Quoted \$1.00 up to \$1.25lb. as to seller.

Ginger—Jamaica firmer. Supply small, 33 1/2c@35c lb. n.c. grinding spot.

Crude Drug Notes

In 1921, 4,601 tons of cinchona bark were exported from Java as compared with 4,526 tons during 1920.

Gum guaiac has entered the class of Sumatra benzoin inasmuch as only goods which are U.S.P. can be imported in the future.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., will move to larger quarters at 114 Fifth ave., New York, on or about May 1st. They are now located at 262 Pearl st.

Holders of chamomile flowers in London announce that they have advanced prices to a basis of 400 shillings per hundredweight for new crop Belgian goods.

Short crop of Jamaica ginger is confirmed in recent advices. On spot only small stocks of new crop grinding are held while all old crop has been cleaned out here.

The proposed tariff of ten per cent on milled crude drugs will have no effect on the general run of imports in whole botanicals,—a protection for American millers solely.

The New York crude drug trade is represented on the dinner committee of the Druachem Club's housewarming, scheduled for May 2d, by George Reichenbach, sales manager for H. R. Lathrop & Co.

Just where ergot stands today is a puzzle. Nobody seems to know, and those who ought to know, change their opinion daily. All the ergot held in New York is supposedly of Spanish origin, although London and Hamburg have been trading Russian ergot for some time.

Several new importing houses, seeing the vast wealth which has been piled up by crude drug importers here during the past year or so, are preparing to enter the botanical importing business and take what is coming to them. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

F. W. Schanze, who made a fortune in the drug trade at Baltimore and entered the amusement field by erecting a moving picture theatre next door to his store, at Pennsylvania and North avenues, Baltimore, is largely interested in a new film theatre enterprise that is taking shape on the northwest side of Pennsylvania and North avenues.

The monthly report of the trade of Canada for February gives the value of imports of drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations as follows: From Britain, \$59,581; United States, \$76,962; other countries, \$41,568; total, \$178,111, compared with imports from Britain, \$70,646; United States, \$97,724; other countries, \$30,759; total \$199,129, for February, 1921.

The wholesale drug and chemical trade of America will be represented on the program of the Ninth National Foreign Trade Convention in Philadelphia, May 10, 11 and 12, by A. T. Rickards, assistant treasurer of the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, who has accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers at the group session on Friday afternoon, May 12. The session will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and will be devoted to a discussion of credits and credit information. Mr. Rickards' topics will be "The Three C's in Foreign Credit Granting."

Business Changes

Maas & Waldstein have moved to 45 John street.

The Kalbfleisch Corp., New York, has moved to 200 Fifth ave.

Nash, Watjen & Bangs, will move to No. 2 Rector st., New York, on May 1.

The Hendey Chemical Co. has moved to 21 E. 40th st., corner of Madison ave.

Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, now at 92 Pine st., New York, will move, on May 1, to 53 Park Place.

G. B. Currier, 519 South Fifth ave., New York, has been appointed New York representative of the Barrington Mfg. Corp., making washing compounds.

The New York office of E. R. Smead & Co., will be moved May 1 to 17 Battery Place to make room for expansion of the China wood oil and chemical departments.

The Kinney Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn., manufacturer of floor polishes, is erecting a new building at 727 North Broadway, Knoxville. F. L. Kinney is president and general manager.

Mason Harker & Co., are now located at 11 Water st., New York, where they are prepared to serve the trade as brokers. Their telephone numbers are Bowling Green 9603, 9604 and 9605.

Lloyd A. Hall has opened offices under the name of the Chicago Chemical Products Co., 6148 Wentworth ave., Chicago, with a general line of toilet specialties, insecticides and automobile polishes.

The American Kitchen Products Co., manufacturer of Steero, has bought the seven-story building at 281 and 283 Water st., in which the company has been a tenant. The property was valued at \$60,000.

Samson Rosenblatt, 65 Fulton st., New York, has opened a permanent office in Hamburg, under the management of J. Darnbacher, who is well known in the local chemical market. Mr. Darnbacher sails on April 15, on the Orduna.

The Netherlands Chemical Co., has leased offices in the Lamborn Building, 132 Front St., New York, and will move into the new quarters on May 1. Larger accommodations were necessary owing to the expansion of the company's linseed oil business. H. R. Robinson, president, is making a business trip through the middle west. He reports that business is improving.

DRUACHEM CLUB TO HOLD DINNER

On May 2, the Druachem Club of New York, will initiate their new clubrooms at 160 Pearl st., with a housewarming. At the regular quarterly business meeting held April 20, President George Huisking appointed the following committee to arrange the initial dinner party of the club in its new residence: Frank McDonough, McKesson & Robbins, chairman; John Reiner, Lehn & Fink; George Reichenbach, H. R. Lathrop & Co.; Ed Frank, McIlvane Bros.; Louis E. Goessmann, Innis, Speiden & Co.; E. Zink, Eli Lilly & Co.; E. Hicks, K. F. Griffiths & Co. The committee, which is planning on an attendance of about a hundred and fifty members and guests, announced that two well-known speakers had been secured, but refused to give out the names at this time. Several acts from a Broadway cabaret are reported to have been lined up for the occasion.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 991-992

ROUTINE ACTIVITY IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Demand Limited, but Prices Generally Firm—Lemon Firmer Spot and Weaker Abroad—Country Offers of Cedar Leaf and Hemlock Small—Phenylethylalcohol Cheaper—Rosemary, Wormseed, Linaloe Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Peppermint, Jap., 15c lb.	Oil Hemlock, 5c lb.
Declined	
Oil Ginger, 50c lb.	Oil Ylang Ylang, Bourb., \$1 lb.
Oil Linaloe, Mex., 10c lb.	Citronellol, \$1 lb.
Oil Rosemary, 5c lb.	Phenylacetic Acid, 50c lb.
Oil Wormseed, 15c lb.	Phenylethylalcohol, 50c lb.
Methyl Paracresol, \$1 lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.90	\$5.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.53	.53	.55	.32
Oil Cloves	2.05	2.05	2.15	1.30
Oil Lemon	.80	.80	.85	.70
Oil Peppermint, Natural	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.40
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.45	.45	.53	.57
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50
Coumarin	3.00	3.00	3.15	4.75
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.35	.35	.35	.35
Vanillin	.50	.50	.55	.50
Average	2.11	2.11	2.15	2.28

No unusual developments have been noted in essential oils this week. Demand is quiet and such orders as are coming through from consumers, are for small quantities. Prices are fairly firm when the dullness of demand is considered, changes being principally of a minor nature. Lemon oil is firmer on spot and weaker abroad. Orange continues a strong spot in the market. Wormseed is weak and lower. Mexican linaloe is softer on spot. Cheaper Bourbon ylang ylang is available. Rosemary is easier. Bulgarian rose tends firmer. Cheaper phenylethylalcohol is offered here. Little hemlock or cedar leaf oils are offered from the country. A small lot of tansy is held higher.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Supplies of technical can be had spot at 50c and 55c lb. as to quantity and seller. U.S.P. at 60c@65c lb.

Oil Bergamot—Continues weak at \$4.50@4.75 lb. for spot coppers standard brands. Demand very dull.

Oil Bois de Rose—Firmer spot. Prices range \$2.75 up to \$3.25 lb. as to quality and seller.

Oil Camphor—Sassy oil spot firmer 11½c lb. drums. White Jap or Chinese oil 18c@20c lb. cases spot.

Oil Caraway—Spot rectified \$2.25 lb. One seller names \$2.45. Crude for shipment Holland equal to \$1.80 laid down here.

Oil Cassia—U.S.P. easy at \$1.60 which is being shaded, possibly \$1.50 on a good order. Technical on affidavit spot \$1.20 cans.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Best shipment country 75c f. o. b. Higher here for spot good quality at 80c@85c lb. Closely held. Oil wood easier 28c lb. cans.

Oil Citronella—Unchanged at 54c for drums, 55c cans spot Ceylon. Demand quiet but spot stocks limited. Java 75c@80c as to quality and seller.

Oil Cloves—Distillers quote \$2.10 up to \$2.25 lb. for cans spot. Outside goods at \$2.05 lb. Bottles at \$2.15 @ \$2.35 lb. Demand quiet. Tending easier.

Oil Eucalyptus—Generally weakly held at 38c lb. U. S.P. spot oil in cases. Demand very dull. Competition keen.

Oil Geranium—New crop offered from Africa shipment at 160 francs per kilo, figuring about \$8.00 lb. One holder small lot spot African at \$8.50. Bourbon firmer at \$5.00 lb. ranging to \$5.50 as to seller.

Oil Ginger—Small sales at cheaper prices, \$5.25@5.50 lb. spot.

Oil Hemlock—Mostly at 90c lb. spot. Little offered country.

Oil Lavender—U.S.P. inside \$3.00. Some holders best at \$4.00 lb. Spike 80c@85c lb. spot as to quality. Demand quiet.

Oil Lemon—Appears firmer on spot at 80c@90c lb. cases as to brand and quantity. Sales spot in cases reported 82½c this week. Easier abroad. Shipment prices down at 65c@72c c. i. f. New York. Spot position looks attractive to a number of buyers. Big lots changed hands at 77½c spot.

Oil Linaloe—Somewhat easier here. Spot Mexican, good quality, \$2.50@2.60 lb. Shipment \$1.80 c. i. f.

Oil Orange—Both West Indian and Sicilian firmer here. In one and two copper lots, \$2.60 is inside for West Indian, although 25 cases might get \$2.55. Strongly and closely held here. Sicilian now inside \$3.10 lb. coppers ranging upward to \$3.25 as to seller and quantity.

Oil Peppermint—Attempts of country to force up peppermint meet with little success. As soon as price goes over \$1.65 outside buyers hold off. Spot dull \$1.75@1.80 lb. spot cases natural, \$2.00@2.10 U.S.P. cases. Consumers are afraid of the reported heavy stock in the Mid-west. Jap peppermint, three times rectified, firmer spot at \$1.60 lb.

Oil Rose—Firmer spot. Many weak and cheap lots cleaned out here. Little offered shipment Bulgaria owing to political difficulties. Spot as to quality \$6.50 to \$8.00 oz.

Oil Tansy—One little lot held spot higher \$9.50 lb.

Oil Wormseed—Weak and cheaper spot at \$3.25@3.40 lb.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Manufacturers firm \$1.40 lb. U.S.P. Outside \$1.35 lb.

Cinnamic Acid—Easier \$2.75 lb. Cinnamic aldehyde cheaper \$3.25@3.50.

Citronellol—Lower priced lots spot \$8.00@10.00 lb. as to quality.

Coumarin—Quiet and steady at \$3.00 lb. makers.

Phenylethylalcohol—Cheaper lots spot domestic make \$6.00 up to \$7.50 lb. as to quality.

Vanillin—Moving steadily at 50c oz. in 100 oz. lots unchanged.

Essential Oil Notes

Buenos Aires shipped 28 cases of petit grain oil to the New York market last week.

Java exported 281 tons of oil citronella in 1921 as compared with 434 tons during 1920.

New crop Algerian geranium oil is now being offered for shipment at 160 francs per kilo.

Imports of orange oil last week totaled 135 cases of West Indian. No Sicilian came in at this port.

Advices on the Mexican vanilla crop figures for 1922 vary between 50,000 and 100,000 pounds whole prime beans.

Among the imports of vanilla beans last week were 134 cases from Marseilles and 37 cases from West Indian points.

In spite of a bumper crop of spearmint oil last year, only one holder in the country has any stock of consequence today.

Distillers of hemlock and cedar leaf in the country show clearly that they are not interested in producing at present prices.

Bergamot is a puzzle to the trade, although the weakness appears to result from a competitive fight between two leading importers.

Unless a frost seriously affected the peppermint crop this spring, a goodly yield of oil is expected by fall to be added to the stocks already held in the Mid-west.

With the gradual elimination from the market of numerous small outside lots of otto of rose here, the position is firmer. Cheap offers from Bulgaria have ceased.

On a large number of essential oils, the New York market is the cheapest trading center in the world, including primary markets. Shipment prices in numerous instances still exceed spot quotations.

Ungerer & Co., 124 West 19th st., New York, are represented in the territory between Buffalo and Chicago, by L. H. Carlson with headquarters in the Detroit Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Carlson was formerly connected with Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit.

Sections 26 and 56 of the Senate tariff have been pointed to by a leading essential oil and aromatic chemical importer in New York as being ambiguous. Whether the duty on all aromatics is to be 45 per cent or 60 per cent and seven cents a pound is questionable under the wording of the tariff in the two different sections.

WOODS AND MORGAN DIVIDE INTERESTS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, April 26.—Franz Z. Woods, formerly manager of the Chicago office of Rockhill & Vietor, of New York, announces that the business in the West will be divided between Clarence Morgan and himself. Mr. Woods will act for Allaire, Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill.; the Federal Products Co., Cincinnati; Gould Witch Hazel Co., Boston; and Harold A. Sinclair, New York. Mr. Morgan will represent the interests of the B. & W. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Chatfield Mfg. Co., Cincinnati; Emery Candle Co., Cincinnati; Thomas Keary Co., Hancock, N. Y.; Rhodia Chemical Co., New York; Seydel Mfg Co., Jersey City; Tartar Chemical Works, New York; and Thurston & Braidich, New York.

The Chicago office will be at 180 N. Market st. Mr. Morgan will form the firm of Clarence Morgan & Co., and take over the Chicago chemical stock of Rockhill & Vietor.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS MEET

President F. W. Jones Opens 1922 Meeting of Association at Hotel Biltmore—Three-Day Business Session on Trade Problems—To Close with Annual Banquet Thursday Evening.

Beginning Tuesday, April 25, the 1922 meeting of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association was opened with the annual address of President F. W. Jones, who reviewed conditions in the industry during the past year, touching on market conditions, foreign competition, the tariff, and the possibilities for expansion now that trade depression had been left behind. Following the address of President Jones, reports from regular standing committees were received, which in turn were followed by the scheduled papers and discussions on numerous problems of the perfumery industry.

The first address of the convention was made by A. D. Melville, director of research of the Nast Publications, New York, on "The Outlook for American Toilet Preparations and Perfumery". "Booze Jobbers" was the subject of a scheduled discussion which followed Mr. Melville's talk. A. Shoppach, of Daggett & Ramsdell, opened the discussion. "Free Deals", the question of free goods inducements to retailers as incentives to push a certain line, were then taken up with Northam Warren, president of the Northam Warren Corp., leading the discussion.

Wednesday's morning session was given over to receiving the report of William L. Crounse, Washington representative of the Association. After lunch, "How To Sell Salesmen on Advertising" was discussed, Gilbert Kinney, vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson Co., leading. The balance of Wednesday afternoon was given over to discussions as follows: "Co-operative Trade Advertising", by Frank C. Adams, of the Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati; "Foreign Competition", by F. W. Jones, of the Melba Manufacturing Co., Chicago; "Trade Allowances", by G. A. Pfeiffer, of Ricahr Hudnut, New York.

Thursday morning will be given over to industrial alcohol, Dr. J. M. Doran, head of the Industrial Alcohol and Chemical Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, opening the discussion. H. M. Ittner, of Colgate & Co., and B. R. Tunison, of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., will also speak. Thursday afternoon, A. M. Spiehler, of Adolph Spiehler, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., will speak on avenues of increased usefulness of the Association. The convention will close with the banquet Thursday evening at which the speakers include G. A. O'Reilly, vice-president of the Irving National Bank, New York; Dr. Ellwood Hendrick, on the "Sense of Smell"; and Dr. Walter E. Traprock on the "Cruise of the Kawa". George S. Fowler, of Colgate & Co., will act as toastmaster.

DREYER TO REPRESENT BERTRAND

Peter R. Dreyer will become American representative for Bertrand Freres, Grasse, France, and the N. V. Chemische Fabriek, Naarden, Holland, with offices at 109 Beekman St., New York, on May 1st, at which time he will sever connection with Rockhill & Vietor, the latter firm now being in the course of liquidation. Mr. Dreyer, born in Denmark, entered the essential oil business in New York 22 years ago. Prior to 1910, he was in business under his own name, while from 1910 to 1920, he was with Ungerer & Co. For two years past, Mr. Dreyer has managed the essential oil department of Rockhill & Vietor.

The Consuming Industries

LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES REPORT INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

Largest Expansion for March Compared with a Year Ago is 43 Per Cent in Hosiery and Underwear—Five Industries Report Increase in Payroll, and Others Show Wage Reductions

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 26.—The U. S. Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in March, 1922, from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries. The woolen reports, being incomplete at the date of this release, are omitted from this report.

Comparing the figures of March, 1922, with those for identical establishments for March, 1921, it appears that in 9 of the 13 industries there were increases in the number of persons employed, while in 4 industries there were decreases. The largest increase, 43.4 per cent, appears in hosiery and underwear. Boots and shoes show an increase of 22.3 per cent, and automobiles an increase of 20.8 per cent. The greatest decrease, 26 per cent, is shown for cotton manufacturing. Respective decreases of 10.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent appear in iron and steel and paper making.

Five of the 13 industries show increases in the total amount of pay roll for March, 1922, as compared with March, 1921. The remaining 8 industries show decreases in the amount of pay roll. Hosiery and underwear industry shows the most important increase—48.3 per cent, while in the automobile industry there was an increase of 20.8 per cent. In the iron and steel industry the greatest decrease occurred—34.7 per cent. Cotton manufacturing shows a decrease of 32.6 per cent.

Comparative data for March, 1922, and February, 1922, show that in 6 industries there were increases in the number of persons on the pay roll in March as compared with February, and in 7, decreases.

When comparing March, 1922, with February, 1922, 8 industries show increases in the amount of money paid to employees and 5 show decreases.

During the period February 15 to March 15, 1922, there were wage changes made by some of the establishments in 10 of the 14 industries. Cotton manufacturing—The wages of all employees in three establishments were reduced, two plants being cut 10 per cent and one plant 20 per cent. Hosiery and underwear—A 5 per cent bonus was granted to 65 per cent of the employees in one mill. Silk—Part-time employment during this pay-roll period resulted in a decrease of 4.8 per cent in per capita earnings as compared with those for last month. Men's ready-made clothing—All employees in one establishment were reduced 10 per cent in wages. Leather—A wage rate decrease of 20 per cent was made to 90 per cent of the employees in one tannery. Ninety-five per cent of the force in one concern were cut 13 per cent in wages, while 34 per cent of the force in another concern had a wage rate reduction of 12 per cent. Paper—A 19 per cent decrease in wage rates was made in one mill. Two concerns reported a 10 per cent cut in wages, affecting 90 per cent of the force in one concern.

The City Council of Eufaula, Ala., will install a new filtration plant at the city waterworks.

U. S. MAKING MIMEOGRAPH PAPER

At intervals the Commerce Department's Bureau of Standards has to operate its own miniature paper mill to make experiments of value to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, various other governmental agencies, and the American paper industry. For this work a certain amount of paper pulp is required. This is often produced from scrap or waste paper from the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Standards itself. The paper produced as a result of the performance of some experiments is utilized by the Bureau as mimeograph and tablet paper. In other words, the Bureau uses waste by-products to produce by-product paper for its own use and saves the Government a tidy sum every month.

In a few instances when the Department of Commerce has been without funds for mimeograph paper to be used in sending out Census and other reports, the Bureau of Standards has operated its paper mill to meet the emergency. In these instances it has produced an unexcelled mimeograph paper which can also be used for pen and ink work.

The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co., Clinton, Mass., is to build a dyehouse. It will be of brick with main building four stories 100x114 ft., and dye house one story, 100x275 ft.

New Consuming Companies

National Park Maternity Hospital Co., 505 Federal st., Camden, N. J., capital \$100,000.

Durable Pure Silk Fashioned Hosiery Mills, 230 Market st., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. To manufacture silk and knit goods.

Interstate Paint and Supplies Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$25,000. M. A. Harrington, B. S. Linetty, W. R. Gass. Attorneys, Kellogg, Babcock & Sullivan, Buffalo.

Banner Silk Dyeing Corp., New York, capital \$20,000. A. Bleichman, H. E. Blauvelt, W. H. Byheny. Attorney, J. A. O'Brien, 1402 Broadway.

Sanitary Milk Cap Co., Inc., Lowville, N. Y., capital \$100,000. To manufacture pulp, paper, and bottle caps. C. W. Borgner, Lowville.

H. C. Collins & Sons, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y., capital \$100,000. Chemical, drug and paint business. H. C. Collins, Binghamton.

Roxer's Pharmacy, Babylon, L. I., capital \$15,000. T. Roeder, A. H. Ruffles, R. I. Wells. Attorney, Le Roy M. Young, Babylon.

Florida Glass and Novelty Works, Jacksonville, Fla., capital \$30,000. C. E. Harris, president; Charles A. Powers, vice-president; Harry W. Herwig, secretary and treasurer, Jacksonville.

Vertoxel Products Co., Newark, N. J., capital 500 shares of stock, no par value. To manufacture bleaching powder. Walter Marvin, 13 Margaretta st., Newark; Henry L. Tanner, Otto Eckert, Newark.

Alliance Drug Co., Inc., 2256 E. 73rd st., Chicago, capital \$30,000. To lease, own, operate, buy and sell drug stores. Samuel Alexander, Eugene M. McPherson, Paul Murphy.

Lawndale Drug Co., 3701 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, capital \$25,000. Isidore B. Chez, Abraham Irwin Chez, D. E. Chez.

Soap Salt Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. J. F. Henry, Tarentum, Pa.; L. H. Cowan, Brackenridge, Pa. Incorporated by Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Cottage Pharmacy, Mount Vernon, N. Y., capital \$10,000. A. Cohen, D. Rosenfield, C. C. Snider. Attorney, I. H. Lambert, 25 Beaver st., New York.

Howard Drug Store, New York, capital \$10,000. J. E. Howard, J. Curtis, M. H. Rose. Attorney, S. Fingerhut, 299 Broadway.

Urban Laundry Co., New York, capital \$1,050,000. A. B. Jones, C. I. Riley, O. W. MacMullen. Attorneys, Shearman & Sterling, 55 Wall st.

Utica Independent Laundry Corp., Utica, N. Y., capital \$75,000. S. Ablove, S. Rosenblum, H. Cooper. Attorneys, Miller & Hubbell, Utica.

FALSE LABELS HELD TO BE FRAUD

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington D. C., April 26.—The U. S. Supreme Court has handed down a decision in a case brought by the Federal Trade Commission against the Winsted Hosiery Co., upholding the Commission's ruling.

Explaining that the Winsted company for many years had manufactured underwear for the retail trade bearing the brands "Natural Merino," "Gray Wool," "Natural Wool," "Natural Worsted," or "Australian Wool," Justice Brandeis declared "none of this underwear is all wool," but "much of it contains only a small percentage of wool; some as little as 10 per cent."

In this connection, he said, that while the Winsted company labels, particularly that bearing the word "Merino," have long been used in the trade, the court could not accept the contention that they are generally understood as indicating goods partly of cotton.

"When misbranded goods attract customers by means of the fraud which they perpetrate, trade is diverted from the producer of truthfully marked goods," the Justice stated, and the fact that "honest manufacturers might protect their trade by also resorting to such descriptive labels" is no defense for such practices.

The Census Bureau states in a report covering the activity of the cotton spinning industry for the month of March, that the aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,779,380,703, as compared with 7,119,576,600 in February. This estimate was based on an activity of twenty-seven days, while the figures were based on an activity of 23 2-3 days. The average number of spindles operated during March was 33,117,840 as compared with 34,577,837 in February. Approximately 36,370,544 cotton spindles were in place on March 31.

The National Confectioners' Association meeting in Chicago, on May 22-27, will be attended by many members from the East. Among the suppliers who will attend are Joseph B. Magnus and H. J. Becker, of the New York and St. Louis offices respectively of Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, Inc., as well as Messrs. Cooper, Bovee and Schuesler, of the Chicago sales force. The Monsanto Chemical Works will be represented by W. L. Filmer of the Chicago staff, and possibly Edgar Queeny of the St. Louis office.

The American Writing Paper Co., in its report for the year ended Dec. 31, shows a deficit of \$1,944,775, after all charges. This compares with a surplus of \$1,687,673, equivalent to \$13.50 a share earned on the \$12,500,000 preferred stock in 1920. Gross sales fell from \$34,339,813 in 1920 to \$12,069,346 in 1921. In 1919 gross sales were \$16,936,648.

D. E. Pursell, Edward Glasser and Stanley Pursell, of Reading, Pa., will apply to the governor of Pennsylvania on May 5 for a charter for the Noe-Equal Hosiery Mills, Inc., to have a capital stock of \$300,000. The company will make underwear, knit goods and hosiery.

The Milo Textile Co., which is fitting up a worsted mill at Milo, Me., will begin production May 1 and will be running to full capacity by June 15. The company leased unused factory buildings. The equipment comprises 2,000 spindles.

The Cupra Silk Co., manufacturer of artificial silk, at Hawthorne, N. J., will erect a plant with a main building 241x91 ft., and two stories, concrete, brick and steel.

Trade Tips for Sellers

Wheeling, W. Va., will issue bonds for \$2,000,000 for extension of the waterworks and a new filtration plant, under the supervision of the Water Commissioners.

The Houma, La., City Council will construct a new purification plant at the municipal waterworks. A bond issue of \$200,000 has been voted for this and other improvements.

The Blue Ridge Canning Co., Cavetown, Md., capital \$70,000 has been organized by J. M. Guider, president, and Cleveland Grice, secretary, to put on the market canned beans, tomatoes and peas.

The raw fur sale by the New York Auction Co., in Masonic Hall, New York, indicated that prices are stable. Muskrat was the principal fur offered. A strong demand is reported. About 400 buyers attended.

The King Philip Mills, of Fall River, is one of the heaviest creditors of Frederick C. Hitchcock, of Brookline, Mass., who has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He is indebted to the mills for \$11,106.86 for merchandise.

The National Ink Co., recently incorporated under the laws of Maryland with a capital stock of \$100,000, has organized with Martin Zimmerman as president, 903 Bolton street, Baltimore. The concern will manufacture stationery chemicals.

Canning plants at St. Louis, Mo., Long Branch, Fla., and Macon, Ga., have been consolidated, and the Continental Packing Co., of Macon, Ga., has been formed with capital of \$3,000,000, by C. A. Cheatham and associates. One of the properties has an output of 125,000 cases of 24 cans of tomatoes and beans, this season.

The National Display Mens Club has selected two colors of the twelve submitted to the millinery trade by the Textile Color Card Association, which will be featured during Millinery Week, beginning May 8. The colors are pebble and Killarney, a sand shade and a deep Irish green.

At the Eighteenth Annual Knitting Arts Exposition, which is to be held in Exposition Hall of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, the week of May 22, the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., will occupy spaces 89, 90 and 91, where the company will have on display, a varied assortment of knitting yarns and knitted fabrics of all kinds, representing the last word in the application of dyes manufactured by the Company to that class of material. Members of the technical and sales staff of the company will be present.

The Government instituted a dissolution suit in the Federal District Court, at New York, April 20, to dissolve the United Gas Improvement Co., of Philadelphia. The proceeding is supplemental to an indictment returned three weeks ago by the Federal Grand Jury charging the United Gas Improvement, the Cities Illuminating Co., Philadelphia; Welsbach Lamp Co., and eight individuals with having violated the Sherman law. The Government charges that the defendants had acquired a 99 per cent control and monopoly of the gas mantle industry. It is also maintained by the Government that the defendants conspired to destroy competitors and obtain exclusive control of the manufacture and distribution of gas mantles and appliances.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 993

LIGHT TRADING IN LONDON MARKET

Ammonium Carbonate, Cocaine, and Linseed Oil Higher—Quotations Lower for Methyl Spirit, Shellac, and Sulfonal—Drug Auctions to be Held Thursday

London, April 26.—Business in drugs and fine chemicals is light. Advances have been made in ammonium carbonate, cocaine, farina, and linseed oil.

Prices are firmer for agar agar, balsam tolu and lime juice.

The market is easier on Japanese camphor and par-aldehyde.

Quotations are lower for methyl spirit, shellac, and sulfonal.

The drug auctions will be held on Thursday.

London, April 15 (by mail).—Various labor troubles have combined to limit the business in drugs and chemicals during the week.

Acetic acid has again moved higher as the stocks on hand are very small. The closing prices are, for 80 per cent technical, £47 per ton, 80 per cent pure £43, and 98 per cent glacial, £60 per ton in drums and demijohns, all firmly held.

Balsam Peru is higher, at 8s 9d per lb., and some holders want even more than this.

Bergamot oil is easier on the spot, at 18s to 18s 6d per lb., and to arrive about 17s to 18s per lb. c. i. f.

Cassia oil is higher, the price being now 5s 6d per lb. for limited quantities on the spot.

Citronella oil is easier, Ceylon being offered at 1s 11d per lb., and Java at 2s 11½d per lb. on spot.

Cumin seed is very scarce, and higher, at 67s 6d to 70s per cwt. on spot.

Fennel seed is firmer, at 52s 6d per cwt.

Formaldehyde is easier, and little asked for, at £72 per ton for 40 per cent.

Hydrastin is higher, the makers now asking 120s per oz. for the alkaloid, hydrochloride, and sulfate.

Litharge has had another fall, British pure flake being now offered at £33 per ton, and Continental is also lower.

Orange oil is firmer, spot holders wanting 13s 6d to 14s 6d per lb. for Sicilian sweet, and for West Indian sweet 11s per lb. is asked.

Communications from Bandoeng, Java, state that a company will be formed by the Nitrogen Syndicate to exploit the water power of the Mamasa River at Celebes, near Locloe Wali, Java, for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers. The capital will be \$50,000, 000 florins.

The Italian government has removed restrictions on exportation of all chemical products, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce, from Commercial Attache McLean, at Rome.

A decree by the Chilean Government permits the exportation of scrap steel, copper, lead, zinc, and their alloys.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.886	\$4.423
France (franc) .....	.193	.093
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.054
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.30	.453
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	1.970
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.028
Austria (crown) per hundred	20.30	.014
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.474
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.156
Holland (guilder) .....	.402	.380
Belgium (franc) .....	.198	.086
Norway (crown) .....	.268	.189
Switzerland (franc) .....	.193	.195
Sweden (crown) .....	.268	.260
Denmark (crown) .....	.268	.213
Argentina (peso) .....	.424	.358
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279	.138
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong) .....	.789	.563
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.763
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.813
Russia—(100 rubles)	51.50	.100

PERU BUYS CAUSTIC SODA IN U. S.

About 75 per cent of the caustic soda imported by Peru is shipped from the United States, and 22 per cent from England, according to Richard T. Turner, of the Trade Commission, Lima. The imports of caustic soda into Peru during 1919, the last year for which separate statistics are available, were valued at 22,474,948 Peruvian pounds (1 Peruvian pound equals \$4.86 normal exchange, and \$3.55 at present) and amounted to 1,337,795 kilos in weight (1 kilo equals 2.2 pounds). The greater part of the caustic soda imported into Peru is used in the manufacture of soap. The price in March, at Lima, was \$4.25 to \$4.60 per quintal of 100 pounds.

Reports from the States of Campeche and Tabasco, Mexico, announce that the price of chicle is again going up and that this important industry shows signs of life. It is said that companies exploiting the chicle industry in the State of Yucatan and Territory of Quintana Roo, have employed over 2,000 workers during March. All the larger companies which export chicle are increasing their activities.

A bill is now before the Swiss Parliament to regulate the narcotic laws of Switzerland to conform with the provisions of the Hague Opium Convention. As each canton has formerly made its own laws with regard to drugs and medicines, a change in the Swiss federal constitution may be necessary to put through the new measure.

In order to increase the commercial importance of Jamaica, the Government proposes to introduce a bill extending to vessels from all countries the same exemption from harbor, tonnage, and light dues as is now granted certain Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand vessels.

The Alsatian potash mines are to be placed in charge of a single company in which the workers are to have shares, according to a measure recently passed by the French Chamber of Deputies.

Under a new schedule of import and export duties levied by the Australian Government for the mandate territory of New Guinea, export duties are imposed on copra.

U. S. DYE TRADE WITH CANADA

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, April 26.—The monthly report of the trade of Canada for February gives the value of imports of dyes and tanning materials as follows: From Britain, \$4,392; United States, \$243,323; other countries, \$68,544; total, \$316,259; compared with imports from Britain, \$32,746; United States, \$125,897; other countries, \$81,331; total, \$239,974 for February, 1921.

Imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes included in the above, were: From Britain, 6,104 pounds, value, \$4,165. United States, 105,945 pounds, value, \$91,236; Germany, 4,211 pounds, value, \$33,588; Switzerland, 13,479 pounds, value, \$17,340; other countries, 11,967 pounds, value, \$17,616; total, 141,706 pounds, value, \$163,945; compared with imports from Britain, 27,162 pounds, value, \$20,686; United States, 60,061 pounds, value, \$63,235; Germany, 220 pounds, value, \$1,545; Switzerland, 5,486 pounds, value, \$9,109; total, 92,929 pounds, value, \$94,575 for February, 1921.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

1269—A mercantile firm in Italy wishes to secure an agency for the sale of linseed oil, fats, tallows, and cottonseed oil. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Italian port. References.

1270—A commercial agent in South Australia desires to secure an agency from manufacturers for the sale of all lines connected with the drug and perfumery trade, toilet accessories, proprietaries, and novelties. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Australian port. References.

1271—The purchase is desired by a mercantile firm in Spain of ready-mixed paints. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Spanish port. References.

1275—An agency is desired by a firm of merchants in Italy for the sale of soaps and bathing salts. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Genoa. Correspondence is requested in Italian or French. Reference.

1276—A trading firm in Spain desires to secure an agency for the sale of linseed oil in barrels. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Spanish port or f.o.b. New York. Reference.

1279—A merchant in The Netherlands wishes to purchase and also to secure an agency for vegetable and animal oils and greases, of all grades, from 10 to 100 tons, according to market conditions. He is also interested in mineral oils. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Netherlands port. Terms: Cash against documents. References.

1328—A mercantile firm in Italy wishes to secure an agency for the sale of chemical products for soap making and chemical fertilizer. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Italian port. References.

1329—A firm of commission agents in Egypt desires to purchase and also secure an agency for the sale of tanning material (quebracho, Mimosa). Quotations should be given c.i.f. Alexandria. References.

1331—A drug and medical dispensing company in England desires to secure an agency for the sale of first-class medical or toilet products. References.

1333—A commercial agent in Ireland wishes to secure the representation of firms for the sale of paints, varnishes (dry colors), stains, white lead, and enamels, in bulk, packed in 1-gallon, ½-gallon, ¼-gallon, and 14-pound, 7-pound, 4-pound, 2-pound, and 1-pound tins. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Irish ports. Reference.

1335—An importing firm in Italy wishes to purchase chemicals for industrial purposes, pharmaceutical products, and colonial goods. An agency is also requested. Quotations are desired c.i.f. Italian port. Correspondence should be in Italian or French. References.

1336—There is a market in Spain for mineral fertilizers, such as superphosphate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, sulfur, sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper; wheat, corn, peanuts, sesame, copra, and linseed. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Spanish port. References.

1337—A mercantile firm in England desires to secure an agency for the sale of proprietary articles or druggists' sundries. Quotations should be given c.i.f. English port or f.o.b. New York. Reference.

1295—A druggist in Costa Rica wishes to secure the representation of manufacturers for the sale of pharmaceutical products, drugs, chemicals, and surgical apparatus. References.

GERMAN POTASH COMPANIES UNITING TO CONTROL MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Only Competition Recognized Is from Alsatian Mines —American Production Estimated in Germany at 54,000 Tons of K₂O Per Year—Declare There is Sufficient German Potash Here for Present Needs

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin April 15.—The German potash industry is making great endeavors to secure a leading position in the world markets. New mergers are reported every day and potash shares are active on Change. To raise its standard of efficiency, the industry is being reorganized on a broad basis. Concentration of the production at the most profitable works is aimed at, and the Potash Council has been invested with legal power to stop the working of low-efficiency pits. In conjunction with this the bigger concerns are buying up the shares of the smaller ones, and are combining among themselves. The biggest combine at present in existence has just been formed, comprising the concerns of Aschersleben - Salzdettfurth - Westeregeln - Leopoldshall. A merger between the next two combines, the 'Deutsche Kali' and 'Wintershall' will probably soon be effected. Negotiations among these three leading groups have not been completed, and each is trying to enlarge its sphere of influence by buying up the shares of smaller concerns.

The strongest competitors of German potash are the former German works in Alsace. The French potash industry is protected by an import duty, and is able to compete seriously with the Germans abroad. The production of the Alsatian works amounted to 902,126 metric tons of potash salts in 1921, 355,441 tons in 1913, 333,500 tons in 1918, 591,471 tons in 1919, 222,615 tons in 1920.

The American output is estimated at 54,000 tons of potash K₂O per year. Potash salts have also been found in Spain, but the production seems to be hampered by technical difficulties, and Spanish competition is not expected for a long time.

The German production in 1921 was 9,241,179 metric tons of potash salts (1,066,849 metric tons of potash K₂O) of which 3,745,555 metric tons of salts (921,565 metric tons of K₂O) were sold. In 1920 the output of potash salts was 11,386,439 metric tons. Diminished demand and scarcity of fuel are the main reasons for the decrease in the output. Previous to the war nearly half the German output went abroad, (in 1921 only 564,025 metric tons, 152,838 K₂O were exported. The home consumption of potash salts amounted to 3,181,530 metric tons (768,727 K₂O) in 1921, so the German farmer is still the best customer of the potash industry.

Export business continues slack. America has still a sufficient stock, it is said by a director of the German Potash Syndicate, and South America is not buying. There is also little demand from the surrounding European countries, and Russia is not expected to import potash to any amount for some time.

The Federal Potash Council has decided to raise the inland prices (March 21) of potash salts by 4.4 per cent from April 1, and the new prices range as follows:

	Marks New Price	Marks Former Price
Carnallit, with 9% to 12% K ₂ O.....	2.44	2.34
Crude salts, with 12% to 15% K ₂ O.....	2.89	2.77
Fertilizer salts, with 18% to 22% K ₂ O.....	3.72	3.56
Fertilizer salts, with 28% to 32% K ₂ O.....	4.20	4.11
Fertilizer salts, with 38% to 42% K ₂ O.....	5.38	5.15
Potassium chloride, with 50% to 60% K ₂ O.....	6.00	5.75
Potassium chloride, with more than 60% K ₂ O.....	6.58	6.30
Potassium sulfate, with more than 42% K ₂ O.....	8.11	7.77
Potassium-magnesia-sulfate	8.91	8.53

per 1% K₂O per 100 kilos.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	
1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	1.30 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	.75 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	3.79 liters
1 Liter	.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram	
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic, 100 lbs.	.76 — .80
Benzoic, U.S.P., 100 lb. bbls.	.55 — .75
Boric cryst., 250 lb. bbls.	.11½ — .12¼
Powdered, bbls.	.11½ — .12¼
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c. chys.	.11½ — .12¼
Camphoric, U.S.P.	4.27 — 4.35
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P. 1-lb. bottle	— .27
5-lb. bottle	— .23
50 to 100 lb. tins	.18 — .19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	— .26
Crude, 25 p.c.	.30 — .35
Chromic, 98 p.c., drums	.40 — .45
Chrysophanic, bxs.	1.70 — 1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals	
Citric, crystals, bbls.	.45 — .45½
Powdered	.46 — .46½
Imported, 112 lb. kegs.	— .45½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic 75 p.c., tech., bbls.	.16 — .18
Gallie, U.S.P., bbls.	.70 — .75
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	1.65 — 1.70
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., chys.	— .40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys	.07 — .09
Hydroiodic, 45 p.c., bott.	2.25 — 2.35
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphoric, 50 p.c.	1.65 — 1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c., chys.	— .37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII, chys.	— .55
U.S.P., IX	— .65
Malic, bbls.	.42 — .44
Molybdic, C.P., kegs.	— 3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, C.P., chys.	.09 — .10
Oxalic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., syr. U.S.P.	.15 — .19
50 p.c., tech., chys.	.08 — .09
Pyrogallie, resubl. bott.	— 1.60
Crystals, bottles	— 1.20
Salicylic, U.S.P., less 1000 lbs.	— .26
Second Hands	.23 — .24
Sulfuric, C.P., chys.	— .07
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.) chys.	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., 25 lb. bbls.	.65 — .70
Tartaric, Crystals, bbls.	— .30
Powdered, U.S.P.	— .30
Imported, U.S.P.	.27 — .27½
Powdered	.27½ — .28

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, U.S.P., 200 lb. bbl.	.31 — .33
Acetone, 700 lb. drums	.08 — .11
Acetphenetidin, 100 lbs.	— 1.65
Aconitine, Alk., Cryst., 1 oz.	15.00 — 16.00
Amorphous, 1 oz.	15.00 — 16.00
Adeps Lanae, Hydrous, bbls.	.10 — .12
Anhydrous	.14 — .16
Alcohol, U.S.P. 190 deg.	
50 gal. bbls.	— 4.75
Cologne Spirit	— 4.80
Second Hands, bbls.	— 4.70
For Export, U.S.P.	.32 — .40
Wood, 95 p.c., bbls., drums	.55 — .56
97 p.c.	.57 — .58
Pure, (Methanol) bbls.	.70 — .72
Acetone free	.75 — .78
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	.52 — .53
Detnated, 5 & 6, bbls., Dr. gal.	.25 — .35
Butyl, Drums	.20 — .22
Iso-propyl, crude, bbls.	— 2.25
Refined, 50 gal. bbls., drums	4.00 — 4.50
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	.80 — .85
Amidopyrine 10-50 lbs.	4.25 — 4.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.35 — .38
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	.85 — .90
Bichromate, C. P.	.65 — .70
Bromide, gran., 50 lb. bx.	— .20
Imported	.16 — .16½
Carbonate, U.S.P., kegs.	.11 — .12
Chloride, U.S.P., bbls.	.17 — .18
Citrate	1.00 — 1.05
Hypophosphite	1.35 — 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	.75 — 3.00
Iodide, bxs.	4.85 — 4.90
Nitrate, C. P., bbls.	.45 — .50
Oxalate, Pure	.40 — .42
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.18 — .20
Monobasic	.18 — .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.53 — .55
Water, Ammonia, (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	1.90 — 2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony), Bbls.	— .10
Needle Powder, casks	.04½ — .05
Antipyrine, (50-100 lbs.)	1.65 — 1.75
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. ¼ oz.	12.00 — 12.25
Arecoline Hydrobrom. 5 oz.	14.00 — 15.00
Argols, red, powd.	.07 — .09
Arsenic Red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	— 6.10
Atropine, Alk., U.S.P., 1-oz. oz.	— 9.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 5-10 ozs.	5.25 — 5.50
Barbital	— 1.25
Barium Carb. prec., bbls.	.25 — .25
Dioxide, kegs	.17 — .21
Iodide, bott.	— 5.65
Nitrate	.06½ — .07
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid	3.17 — 3.20
or Tartar Emetic, Barrels 45 gal.	
Denatured, quinine	3.50 — 3.60
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzoin	2.65 — 2.75
Berberine Hdehl., 5 lbs.	— 22.00
Acid Sulfate	21.00 — 23.00
Neutral sulfate	21.00 — 23.00
Bismuth Metallic	2.10 — 2.20
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	— 5.20
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 2.30
Oxychloride	— 2.50
Salicylate	— 1.55
Subbenzoate	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	— 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	— 2.65
Sublimate	— 2.80
Subiodide	— 8.95
Subnitrate	— 2.00
Second Hands	1.85 — 1.90
Subsalicylate	— 2.20
Tannate	— 2.00
Bismuth Preps. basis 25 lb. lots, boxes.	
Borax, cryst. powd. 400 lb. bbl.	.05½ — .06
Kegs, 150 lbs.	.06 — .06½
Breucine Sulfate (250 ozs.)	.20 — .25
Bromine, bott. cases, wks.	.23 — .25
Bromoform, 100 lbs.	— 1.45
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Cadmium Bromide, 100 lbs.	.95 — 1.00
Iodide	— 4.20
Metal sticks	— 1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, 100 lbs.	3.75 — 4.00
Hydrochloride	— 8.00
Hydrobromide	— 5.25
Citrated, U.S.P.	— 3.25

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals—medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals—industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils—include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Caffeine Citrated, U.S.P.	— 3.25
Sulfate	— 6.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.55 — 1.60
Bromide, 100 lbs.	— .40
Hypophosphite	— .65
Iodide	— 4.20
Lactate	.50 — .52
Phosphate, Precip.	.10 — .12
Monobasic	.07 — .8
Sulfocarbolate	— .48
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.	— .90
16's in 1-lb. carton	— .95
32's in 1-lb. carton	— .96
Janan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	.77 — .78
Tablets (as to size)	— .98
Chinese refined	.77 — .78
Monobromated, 100 lbs.	1.70 — 1.75
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls.	.60 — .63
Carmine, No. 40, 5 lb. bxs.	4.50 — 4.60
Casein, Edible, bbls.	.35 — .40
Technical	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA, 50 gal. bbls.	.11½ — .12¼
Cerium Oxalate	.40 — .42
Chalk, Precip., light, bbls.	.04 — .05
Heavy	.03½ — .04
Drop	.03½ — .03½
Charcoal, Powd., bbls.	.04 — .05
Willow, Powd.	.06 — .07
Bone Black, Powd.	— .08
Chinoidin, 500 lb. lots	— .65
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	— .76
Chloroform, 5 lb. bot.	— .94
Chloroform, U.S.P. 120 lb. drums	— .38
Second hands	— .33
Chrysarobin, (See Acid Chrysophanic)	
Cinchonidin, Alk., 100 oz. tin	.70 — .75
Sulfate	— .50
Cinchonine, Alk., 100 oz. tin	.38 — .43
Sulfate	— .25
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 10 oz.	8.00 — 10.00
Hydrochlor., Cryst., Powd.	
25 oz. cans	— 6.00
Small sizes: ¼s 50c extra, ½s 25c, Singles 7c extra per oz.	
Cocoa Butter, 200 lb. bales	.26 — .28
Fingers, cakes, 12 lb. bxs.	.34 — .37
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. cans	— 6.10
Hydrobromide	— 4.90
Hydrochloride	— 5.50
Nitrate	— 5.50
Phosphate	— 4.55
Salicylate	— 4.55
Sulfate	— 4.90
Small sizes: ¼s 50c extra, ½s 25c, singles 7c extra per oz.	

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Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl. — —20.00	Glycerin	14 1/2 — .15	Lanolin, See Adeps Lanae	— —2.50
Norwegian, 30 gal. bbls.....bbl. 23.00 —25.00	C.P. drums, bbls.....lb. —15 1/2 — .16	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb. — —.22	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb. — —.40	— —.40
Colchicine, Alkaloid, 1 oz.....oz. — —35.00	Cans, 50 lbs. ....lb. — .09 — .10	Powdered	Sticks	— —.50
Salicylate, 1 oz.....oz. — —26	Dynamite, drums	Comp. Powder	Comp. Powder .....	.11 — .12
Collodion, U.S.P. ....lb. — —29	Saponification, loose	Lithium Carbonate, kegs.....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Citrate	1.60 — 1.70
Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb. — —29	Soap Lye, loose	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.lb. .12 — .13	Technical, bbls. ....lb. .06 — .07	— .21
Corn Syrup	Guaiacol, liquid, (25 lbs.).....lb. 2.75 — 3.00	Glycerophosphate	Blocks cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs. ....lb. — —3.20	— 1.20
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	Benzoate (1 lb.).....lb. — —18.00	Hypophosphite	Oxide	— .53
Cotton Solution, 5 gal. cans.lb. .35 — .40	Carbonate (50 lbs.).....lb. 3.25 — 3.75	Peroxide, cans	Salicylate, 100 lbs. ....lb. — —.62	— .62
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	Haarlem Oil, dom., cases.gross — —5.40	Sulfate, 5 ozs.....oz. — —19.50	Sulfate, (See Epsom Salt)	— —.10
Cream Tartar, U.S.P., 224 lb.bbls.lb. .23 1/2 — .24	Imported, cases	Hydrastinine Hdchl. (1 oz.)oz. — —60.00	Malt Syrup kegs	— —2.90
Cresote, U.S.P., cbys.....lb. .40 — .45	Hexamethylenetetramine ....lb. .67 — .70	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	Manganese Glycerophos. ....lb. — —1.90	— 1.90
Carbonate, (25 lbs.).....lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Homatropine, Hydrom.5 ozs.oz. — —15.00	8-oz. bottles	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb. 1.85 — 1.90	— 5.65
Cresol, U.S.P. ....lb. .13 — .16	Hydrastine, Alkaloid (8 ozs.)oz. 17.00 — 18.00	Hydroquinone, 100 lbs. ....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Iodide	— .30
Digitalin, pure, (5-10 ozs.)oz. 6.75 — 7.00	Hydrochloride	Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, (1 oz.)oz. — —21.00	Sulfate, Crystals	6.15 — 6.40
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	Sulfate, 5 ozs.....oz. — —19.50	Amorphous Alk. (1 oz.).....oz. — —60.00	Menthol, 60 lb. cases.....lb. 6.15 — 6.40	— 55.00
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb. — —2.20	Hydrastinine Hdchl. (1 oz.)oz. — —60.00	Hydbrom. (1 oz.).....oz. — —50.00	Mercury, 75 lb. flasks.....ea. 55.00 — 56.00	— .49
Duboisine Sulfate, (1 oz.).....oz. — —60.00	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	Sulfate	Bisulfate	— .56
Emetine Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea. — —1.00	8-oz. bottles	Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	Blue Mass	— .58
Hydrochloride, (1 oz.).....oz. 16.00 — 17.50	Hydroquinone, 100 lbs. ....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Iodine, Resublimed, 5 lb. jar lb. — —4.05	Powdered	— .58
15 gr. vials	Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, (1 oz.)oz. — —21.00	Tincture, U.S.P., 50 gal. ....gal. — —4.00	Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb. — —.56	— .59
Epsom Salt, U.S.P. (5 bbls.)cwt. 2.50 — 2.75	Amorphous Alk. (1 oz.).....oz. — —60.00	Iodoform, powdered, 5 lbs. ....lb. — —5.00	33-1-3 p.c. ....lb. — —.59	— .72
Technical	Hydbrom. (1 oz.).....oz. — —50.00	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb. — —.99	50 p.c. ....lb. — —.72	— .48
Imported, U.S.P. (5 bbls.)cwt. 1.75 — 1.85	Sulfate	and Ammon Citrate, U.S.P.....lb. — —.84	Citrine Ointment	— .88
Ergotin, Bonjean	Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb. — —.84	Calomel, Amer. ....lb. — —.88	— .86
Eserine Sulfate, (1 oz.).....oz. — —14.50	Iodine, Resublimed, 5 lb. jar lb. — —4.05	Cacodylate, 10 lb. bot.....lb. 9.00 — 10.00	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.lb. — —.71	— 3.21
Salicylate	Tincture, U.S.P., 50 gal. ....gal. — —4.00	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb. .08 1/2 — .09	Powdered Granular	— 3.31
Alkaloid	Iodoform, powdered, 5 lbs. ....lb. — —5.00	Liquid, 40 deg. 140 lb cbys.lb. — —.06 1/2	Iodide, Green	— 3.21
Ether, U.S.P., 100 lb. drums.lb. — —.14	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb. — —.99	Hypophosphite	Red	— 3.31
Washed, bulk	and Ammon Citrate, U.S.P.....lb. — —.84	Syrup, U.S.P. 1900.....lb. — —.30	Yellow	— 3.21
Nitrous, conc. ....lb. — —.97	Cacodylate, 10 lb. bot.....lb. 9.00 — 10.00	Oxalate, scales	Red Precipitate	— 1.07
U.S.P., 100 lb. drums.....lb. — —.39	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb. .08 1/2 — .09	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb. .45 — .50	Powdered	— 1.12
Anaesthesia, 100 lb. drums lb. — —.17	Liquid, 40 deg. 140 lb cbys.lb. — —.06 1/2	and Potassium, cryst.....lb. .47 — .48	White Precipitate	— 1.17
Motor Ether, 1 lb. cans.....lb. — —.26	Hypophosphite	Sodium, cryst.....lb. .40 — .42	Powdered	— .56
Ethyl Acetate	Syrup, U.S.P. 1900.....lb. — —.30	Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb. — —.89	With chalk	— .56
85 p.c. Ester	Oxalate, scales	Pyrrophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb. — —.94	Mercurial preps. basis 50 lb. lots, in boxes or tins.	— .56
Chloride	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb. .45 — .50	Metallie, Reduced		
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb. .12 — .13	and Potassium, cryst.....lb. .47 — .48			
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	Sodium, cryst.....lb. .40 — .42			
Formaldehyde, bbls. wks.,C/Llb. .08 — .09	Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb. — —.89			
Less Carlots, bbls.....lb. .09 — .10	Pyrrophosphate, U.S.P.lb. — —.94			
Gelatin, silver, 100 lb.cases lb. .90 — 1.00	Metallie, Reduced			
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Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		Podophyllin	3.75 — 4.25	Alkaloid	— .79
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	3.50 — 4.00	Potassium acetate .....	.33 — .35	Acetate	— .88
Milk, powdered .....	.14 — .15	Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	.08 — .10	Arsenate	— .88
Mineral Oil, white .....	.75 — 1.25	Bisulfate	— .40	Benzoate	— .88
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Bromate, 100 lbs.....lb.	— .40	Citrate	— .88
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Bromide Crystals, 100 lbs..lb.	— .23	Dihydrochloride	— .88
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Granulated	— .23	Dihydrobromide	— .88
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	— 4.90	Imported, U.S.P. ....	.16 — .16½	Dicarbonate	— 2.00
Diacyl, Alk., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 8.40	Carbonate, U.S.P. ....	.12 — .13	Ethyl Carbonate	— 1.10
Diacyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 7.60	Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	— .45	Ferrocyanide	— .88
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 8.95	U.S.P. purified	— .30	Formate	— .88
Small sizes: ¼s 50c extra,		Chlorate, Imp., Powd.....lb.	.06 — .07	Glycerophosphate	— .88
¼s 25c, single ounces 7c		Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	— .65	Hydriodide	— .88
extra per oz.		Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. lb.	1.65 — 1.70	Hydrobromide	— .79
Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.75	Guaiacol Sulf. (10-25 lbs.)lb.	2.50 — 2.75	Hydrochloride	— .74
Granular	— 6.75	Hypophosphite, bulk	— .85	Japanese	— .72
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	— 6.75	Iodide, bulk	— 3.15	Hydrochlor. & Urea.....oz.	— .88
Osgall, pure, U.S.P.	— 1.80	Second Hands	— 3.10	Hypophosphite	— .88
Pancreatin	1.50 — 1.60	Lactophosphate	— .90	Lactate	— .88
Papain	2.25 — 2.35	Nitrate, see Saltpetre		Phenolsulfonate	— .88
Paraformaldehyde, 100 lbs..lb.	— .53	Oxalate, Neutral .....	.40 — .42	Phosphate	— .79
Papain Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.50	Permanganate, U.S.P., 230		Salicylate	— .79
Petrolatum, green, 350 bbls..lb.	.02¾ — .03	lb. dr. ....	.14 — .15	Tannate	— .60
Dark Amber	— .04	Salicylate	— .75	Tartrate	— .88
Light Amber	— .04½	Sulfate, C.P.	— .35	Valerate	— .98
Cream White	— .07	Tartrate	— .60		
Lily White	— .09	Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04 — .05	Small sizes: single ounce	
Snow White	— .12½	Powdered .....	.03 — .04	tins 8c extra, 5 oz. 3c	
Phenolphthalein, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50	Pyridin	— 1.75	extra per oz.	
Phosphorus, yellow .....	.25 — .26	Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins..oz.	— .60	Quinidine Alk., 100 oz. tins..oz.	.70 — .75
Pilocarpine, Hydchlor. 25 ozs.oz.	9.75 — 10.00	1-oz. tins, 100 oz. lots..oz.	— .68	Sulfate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	— .50
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	— 1.25	Imported, Java, 100 ozs..oz.	— .60	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Nitrate	9.75 — 10.00	Imported, Jap., 100 oz.tins.lb.	.58 — .59	Technical, See Intermediates	
Piperazine Hydrate	— 13.30				

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Rochelle Salts, crystals.....lb.	—	.21
Imported, U.S.P.lb.	—	.18
Rosewater, triplegal.	—	1.25
Saccharin, U.S.P., 100 lbs.....lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Resale	1.75	— 1.90
Salicin, 25 lbs.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	.80
Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.0734	— .0934
Santonin, cryst., (1-10 lbs) lb.	167.00	— 170.00
Powdered	168.50	— 171.50
Saponin (Ex Quillaja) (100 lbs.)	—	1.55
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	.17
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..oz.	.45 1/2	— .46
Nucleinate, 100 ozs.....oz.	—	.40
Proteinates	—	.42
Colloidal	—	1.60
Soap, Castile, white pure.....lb.	.21	— .25
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.32	— .33
Green, U.S.P. ....lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/2
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P., gran..lb.	.12	— .13
Benzate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.50	— .60
Bicarb., U.S.P., bbls.....cwt.	1.80	— 2.25
Bromide, U.S.P., 50 lb. bx.....lb.	—	.30
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.16	— .17
Cacodylate, 100 lbs.....lb.	3.75	— 3.95
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide		
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.		
Crystals, c.b., 10 lbs.....lb.	.13	— .14
Granular, c.b., 10 lbs.....lb.	.16	— .17
Chloride, C. P., bbls.....lb.	—	.06
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII..lb.	—	.60
VIII	—	.60
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX..lb.	—	.73
Cyanide 996-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Glycerophosphate	1.70	— 1.75
Solution U.S.P., chys. ....lb.	—	1.15
Solution 50% chys	—	1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.18

Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.75
Iodide, 25 lb. box.....lb.	—	3.65
Nitrate, U.S.P., Bbls.....lb.	.0434	— .0534
Oxalate, Neutral .....	.35	— .40
Peroxide, tins .....	.25	— .27
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Recryst. ....lb.	—	.13
Pyrophosphate	—	.14
Salicylate, U.S.P., 100 lbs..lb.	—	.32
Resale	—	.28
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	1.25	— 1.35
Needle Crystals	1.75	— 1.80
Sulfocarbonate .....	.25	— .26
Sparteine Sulfate, (25 ozs.)...oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Strontium Brom. 50 lb. bx.....lb.	—	.29
Carbonate, pure	—	.28
Iodide, bulk	—	3.50
Nitrate, Kegs .....	.12 1/2	— .13
Salicylate, 100 lbs.....lb.	—	.60
Strychnine Alkd., cryst., 100 oz. tins	—	1.05
Alkaloid, Powd. ....oz.	—	.95
Acetate	—	.95
Glycerophosphate	—	.95
Hydrobromide	—	.95
Hydrochloride	—	.95
Hypophosphite	—	1.05
Nitrate	—	.95
Phosphate	—	.95
Sulfate, crystals, powd....oz.	—	.76
Saccharinate	—	2.05
Strychnine preps. basis 100		
Small sizes: 1/4s 50c extra,		
1/4s 25c single ounces 7c		
extra per oz.		

Sugar of Milk, bbls.....lb.	.17	— .37
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	.27
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.50
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	4.50
Sulfur Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	3.85
Sulfur, roll, bbls.....lb.	2.15	— 2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.65
Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.18	— .19
Lac Sulfur .....	.08	— .10
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.29	— .31
U.S.P. ....lb.	.36	— .37
Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.25
Purified	100 lbs.	2.50 — 3.00
Terpin Hydrate .....	.58	— .61
Theobromine Alkaloid	5.50	— 6.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Tin bichloride see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	.37	— .38
Crystals .....	.27 1/2	— .30
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Tribromophenol	—	.45
Trional	—	.45
Urea. Imp. Pharmaceutical..lb.	—	.40
Veratrine Sulfate, (1 oz.)...oz.	—	2.50
Hydrochloride	—	2.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dbl dist., 50 gal. bbls.....gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Yohimbin Hydchl., (1 oz.)...oz.	—	12.50
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip..lb.	—	.37
Chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.35
Nitrate	—	.40
Iodide, bulk	—	4.00
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.15	— .16
Stearate20	— .25
Sulfate, U.S.P.lb.	—	.58

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56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	4.75 — 5.25	
70 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	5.96 — 6.58	
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.100 lbs.	6.82 — 7.57	
80 p.c., bbls., pure.100 lbs.	8.00 — 9.34	
Glacial, bbls.....100 lbs.	8.50 —10.75	
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c....lb.	.15 — .16	
Hydrobromic, 10 carboys and single carboys, spot.		
Commercial, 48 p.c.....lb.	.35 — .37	
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	— — .40	
Hydrofluoric, barrels and carboys, carlots and less.		
30 p.c. bbls.....lb.	— — .07	
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.10 — .11	
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.11 — .12	
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.14 — .14½	
White Acid, wks., cbys. lb.	.25 — .26	
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10 — .12½	
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark.....lb.	.04 — .04½	
22 p.c., light.....lb.	.05½ — .06	
44 p.c., dark.....lb.	.09½ — .10	
44 p.c., light.....lb.	.11 — .13	
66 p.c.....lb.	— .16	
80 p.c., Imported.....lb.	— .15	
Mixed, Nitric, tanks wks.unit		
Sulfuric.....unit	.08 — .08½	
Muriatic, carlots and less, freight equalized, wks.		
18 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.00 — 1.25	
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.10 — 1.35	
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.40 — 1.60	
Iron Free cbys., 18 deg.		
100 lbs.	1.00 — 1.25	
20 deg.....100 lbs.	1.25 — 1.50	
22 deg.....100 lbs.	1.50 — 1.75	

ACIDS

Nitric, carlots and less, freight allowed.		
36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05 — .05¾	
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05½ — .06¼	
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06 — .06¾	
47 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½ — .07¼	
Oxalic, 10 bbls., wks.& spot lb.	.11½ — .12	
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech...lb.	.08 — .09	
Syrupy, 85-88 p.c.....lb.	.16 — .19	
Pyroligneous, Tech. ....gal.	.10 — .10½	
Sulfuric, Tank carlots		
60 deg., f. o. b. wks.....ton	— — 9.00	
66 deg., f. o. b. wks.....ton	— —14.00	
20 p.c. Oleum, tanks, f.o.b. wks.	19.50 —20.00	
40 p.c. oleum, drums.....ton	35.00 —40.00	
60 p.c. oleum, drums.....ton	65.00 —75.00	
Sulfurous com. cylinders...lb.	.08 — .09	
Tannic, Tech. barrels.....lb.	.40 — .55	
Tungstic.....lb.	— 1.00	
Acetone, C.P.Drums,C/L & L.lb.	.08 — .11	
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.drs.lb.	.37 — .40	
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.lb.	— .40	
Alums, carlots in barrels, and 10 barrels, spot.		
Ammonia, lump .....100 lbs.	3.50 — 3.75	
Imported.....lb.	— —	
Ground.....100 lbs.	3.60 — 3.85	
Powdered.....100 lbs.	3.90 — 4.15	
Chrome.....lb.	.06½ — .07	
Potash lump.....lb.	.05 — .05½	
Imported.....lb.	.03½ — .03½	
Ground.....lb.	.05½ — .06	
Powdered.....lb.	.06 — .06½	
Chrome.....lb.	.06½ — .07	
Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	3.50 — 4.00	
Aluminum chloride, carboys.lb.	.04 — .05	
Anhydrous, drums.....lb.	.35 — .40	
Sulfate Iron free, bbls.100lbs.	2.50 — 2.75	
Commercial, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.50 — 2.00	

Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	.19 — .20	
Oxide c-1 bbls. wks.....lb.	— — .08½	
Ammonia, Anhydrous, cyl...lb.	— — .30	
Ammonia Water, Drums and carboys.		
26 deg. ....lb.	.07½ — .09¼	
20 deg. ....lb.	.06 — .08	
18 deg. ....lb.	.05½ — .07¼	
16 deg. ....lb.	.05 — .07	
Ammonium Bifluoride, bbls..lb.	.22 — .28	
Imported.....lb.	— .22	
Carbonate, bbls. ....lb.	.07 — .08½	
Lactate.....lb.	— .17	
Nitrate.....lb.	.05¼ — .06¼	
Persulfate, cases.....lb.	— .50	
Sal Ammoniac, barrels, cars and less, spot.		
Gray, rough.....lb.	.07¼ — .08¼	
Imported.....lb.	.08 — .08½	
Granulated, white.....lb.	.07½ — .08	
Imported.....lb.	.07½ — .08	
Lump, casks, bbls. ....lb.	.15 — .16	
Sulfate, dbl. bags,f.a.s.100 lbs.	— 3.65	
*Dom., Bulk, wks....100 lbs.	3.40 — 3.50	
Antimony chloride, liq.cbys.lb.	.12 — .14	
Anhydrous, drums.....lb.	.35 — .40	
Oxide, bbls. ....lb.	.06¼ — .06¾	
Sulfide, Crimson.....lb.	.35 — .40	
Golden, No. 1.....lb.	.16 — .20	
Vermillion.....lb.	— .40	
Tartrolactate.....lb.	— .47	
Arsenic, white, bbls.....lb.	.06¼ — .07¼	
Red. 50 to 200 kg. drums.lb.	.12½ — .13	
Metal.....lb.	— .17	
Barium, chloride, bbls.....ton	— 80.00	
*Imported, casks, .....ton	— 100.00	
Binoxide.....lb.	.20 — .22	
Imported.....lb.	.16 — .17	
Carbonate.....ton	73.00 — 85.00	
Imported.....ton	65.00 — 70.00	
Nitrate.....lb.	.09¼ — .10	
Imported.....lb.	.06 — .06½	
Barytes, floated, white,bgs.ton	28.00 — 29.00	
Blanc Fixe,ton	70.00 — 85.00	
Imported.....ton	— —	



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Heavy Chemicals

Bleaching Powder, Drums, carlots.			Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.....ton	15.00	-17.00	Nickel oxide, bbls.lb.	.40	- .42
F.o.b. wks., Contract.....10 lbs.	1.60	- 1.75	Imported, bags .....ton	35.00	-40.00	Salts, single .....lb.	.11	- .11
Prompt .....100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.85	Fusel Oil, crude, drums....gal.	1.35	- 1.65	double .....lb.	.11	- .11
Export, f.a.s. ....100 lbs.	-	- 2.10	Refined, 10 drum lots....gal.	2.15	- 2.40	Nitre Cake, bulk wks., C/L.....ton	4.00	- 4.50
Imported, Drums and barrels, spot .....100 lbs.	-	- 1.75	Kieselguhr bgs., C/L & less. 100 lbs.	1.75	- 2.00	Orange Mineral .....lb.	.11	- .11
Bromine, bott. cases wks....lb.	.23	- .25	Lead Acetate, Barrels, freight allowed.			Paris Green .....lb.	.18	- .20
Calcium Acetate, bags.....100 lbs.	-	- 1.75	White cryst. ....lb.	.11	- .11½	Paris White .....ton	15.00	-16.00
Arsenate, bbls. ....lb.	.10	- .13	White, broken .....lb.	.10½	- .11	Phosphorus red, cases.....lb.	-	- .50
Carbide, drums .....lb.	.04½	- .05	Granulated .....lb.	.10¾	- .11¾	Imported .....lb.	.25	- .27
Carbonate, bags .....100 lbs.	1.00	- 1.35	Brown, broken .....lb.	.09½	- .10½	Yellow, cases .....lb.	.25	- .27
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	-	-24.50	Arsenate, powdered, bbls....lb.	.11½	- .13	Imported .....lb.	-	- .28
Imported .....ton	-	-20.00	Paste, bbls. ....lb.	.09	- .10	Oxychloride .....lb.	.35	- .37
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	-	-30.50	Nitrate .....lb.	-	- .15	Sesquisulfide .....lb.	-	- .40
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	-	-30.50	Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd....lb.	.07½	- .07¾	Trichloride .....lb.	.35	- .40
Anhydrous single drums lb.	.13	- .13	Red, American .....lb.	.08	- .08½	Plaster of Paris, tech.....bbl.	4.25	- 4.50
Lactate .....lb.	-	- .13½	Sulfate, basic white.....lb.	.06¾	- .07	Potash, Caustic, drums, carlots and less, F.o.b. N. Y.		
Nitrate, bags .....ton	-	-40.00	White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry .....lb.	.07¾	- .07¾	Domestic 88-92 p.c.....lb.	.08	- .10
Chlorine, liq., C/L cyl., wks....lb.	.05	- .05½	Lithopone, bbls C/L & LC/L....lb.	.06	- .06½	Imported .....lb.	.05¾	- .06
Less C/L .....lb.	.06	- .08	Imported .....lb.	.05¾	- .05¾	Domestic, 70-75 p.c.....lb.	-	-
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less....lb.	.06	- .07	Lime, hydrate .....lb.	.01	- .01½	Potassium Bichromate, Barrels, carlots and less, spot.		
Carbon black, as to quality....lb.	.10½	- .18	Acetate .....100 lbs.	-	- 1.75	Crystals .....lb.	.10	- .10½
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Less....lb.	.09½	- .10½	Nitrate .....ton	-	-40.00	Powdered .....lb.	.13	- .13½
Cobalt Oxide .....lb.	1.00	- 2.25	Sulfur, Powd. ....lb.	.10½	- .12	Binoxalate, tech.,crys.bbls....lb.	.35	- .38
Copper Carbonate .....lb.	-	- .18	Magnesite .....ton	70.00	-72.00	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c., bbls....lb.	.04½	- .05
Cyanide .....lb.	.58	- .60	Magnesium Sulfate, Technical, bbls. carlots and 10 bbls.	1.85	- 2.00	Hydrated .....lb.	.05¼	- .06½
Oxide .....lb.	.15	- .15½	Domestic .....100 lbs.	.90	- 1.00	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	.05¼	- .06
Subacetate (Verdigris) ....lb.	-	- .30	Imported .....lb.	.06	- .07	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.06¼	- .08
Sulfate LC/L spot.....100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.60	Carbonate, fused, f.o.b. wks....ton	-	-30.00	Potassium Chlorate, Carlots and less in barrels.		
C/L delivered .....100 lbs.	5.55	- 5.65	Imported, fused & gran.....ton	32.00	-34.00	Crystals, American .....lb.	.08	- .10
Tartrate (verdigris substitute) .....lb.	-	- .30	Flaked, f.o.b. wks. ....ton	-	-32.00	Imported .....lb.	.06	- .08
Copperas, wks., Bulk.....ton	17.00	-20.00	Fluosilicate, 30 p.c.soln.100 lbs.	8.00	-10.00	Powdered, American .....lb.	.08	- .10
Ferric Chloride, crys.....lb.	-	- .08½	Manganese Chloride .....lb.	.12	- .14	Imported .....lb.	.06	- .08
Liquid, 40 deg.....lb.	-	- .06½	Dioxide, 80-84 p.c., 10 bbls....ton	80.00	-85.00	Pyrotechnic, 200 mesh,imp....lb.	.07	- .07½
Ferrous Chloride, crys.....lb.	.06	- .06½	85-90 p.c. ....ton	85.00	-90.00	Muriate, basis 80 p.c.,bgs.unit	.60	- .65
Sulfide .....100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.50	Sulfate, bbls. ....lb.	.11	- .12			
Flake White, bbls. ....lb.	.13	- .15½						
Fluorspar, 98 p.c. ex-dock.....ton	-	-25.00						
96 p.c. ex-dockton	-	-30.00						
98 p.c. ex-dock.....ton	-	-35.00						

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Heavy Chemicals

Potassium Metabisulfitelb.	.23	—	.25	Sodium Acetate, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	.05	Sodium Silicofluoride, bbls..lb.	.0834	—	.09
Percarbonate, 10 bbls. & less..lb.	.12	—	.14	Aluminum Sulfate, bbls.100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00	Sulfate, Gl'b salt. bbls. 100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.50
Pernmanganate, Com'l., bbls..lb.	.14	—	.16	Bicarbonate, bbls.&kgs.100 lbs.	1.80	—	2.25	Imported, bags .....100 lbs.	.95	—	1.00
Imported .....lb.	.14	—	.16	Bichromate, bbls. C/L &				Sulfide, 60 p.c., fused solid			
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals				LC/L .....lb.	.0734	—	.0734	drums .....lb.	.05	—	.0534
Potass. Prussiate, red.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.0434	—	.0434	Broken .....lb.	.05	—	.0534
Yellow, casks .....lb.	.2734	—	.28	Solution 32-40 deg.....lb.	1.35	—	2.00	Imported .....lb.	.04	—	.0434
Sulfate .....unit	—	—	1.00	Carbonate Sal. bbls..100 lbs.	1.65	—	1.90	30 p.c. crystals .....lb.	.03	—	.0334
Titanium Oxalate .....lb.	—	—	.50	Chlorate, 10 bbls.....lb.	—	—	.07	Sulfate, Crystals .....lb.	.0334	—	.0334
Salt Cake, bulk, C/L wks..ton	17.00	—	20.00	Imported .....lb.	.06	—	.0634	Dessicated .....lb.	.0934	—	.1034
Glassmaker's, wks. ....ton	—	—	23.00	Chloride, tech. ....ton	12.00	—	15.00	Sulfocyanide, bbls. ....lb.	.45	—	.47
Salt, tech. ....ton	12.00	—	15.00	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., bbls....lb.	.25	—	.27	Thiocyanate .....lb.	.45	—	.47
Saltpetre, bbls. C/L & less..lb.	.0734	—	.0934	73-76 p.c. ....lb.	.2234	—	.24	Tungstate, crys. ....lb.	.80	—	.85
Imported .....lb.	.0634	—	.0734	*Imported 120 p.c.....lb.	.23	—	.2334	Dessicated .....lb.	.70	—	.75
Note: Prices on soda alkalies				*128 p.c. ....lb.	.25	—	.26	Strontium Nitrate, bbls.....lb.	.12	—	.14
are based on actual per-				Fluoride, bbls. ....lb.	—	—	.10	Imported .....lb.	.0734	—	.08
centages and not N. Y. &				Imported .....lb.	.0934	—	.10	Carbonate imp. ....lb.	.10	—	.15
L. test.				Hydrosulfite .....lb.	.30	—	.32	Sulfur Chloride, red, drums..lb.	.05	—	.06
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light, bgs.,				Hyposulfite, Barrels and kegs,				Yellow, drums .....lb.	.0434	—	.05
resale spot flat.....100 lbs.	1.80	—	2.10	carlots.				Sulfur Dioxide, liq. cyl.....lb.	.08	—	.0834
Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots				Crystals .....100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.50	Sulfur, crude ex dock C/L..ton	18.00	—	20.00
wks., Bags .....100 lbs	—	—	1.20	Granulated .....100 lbs.	3.70	—	3.95	Flour Com'l., bbls....100 lbs.	1.70	—	2.00
Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c.				Nitrate,crude, bags C/L100 lbs.	2.85	—	2.90	Flowers, 100 p.c. bbls..100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.65
carlots, wks., bags..100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.30	Double refined, Gran.bbls.lb.	.0434	—	.0434	Sulfuryl Chloride, drums....lb.	—	—	.75
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. dense, bgs.,				Nitrite, bbls., wks.....lb.	—	—	.09	Tartar Emetic .....lb.	.29	—	.30
resale, spot flat.....100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.00	Spot bbls. ....lb.	—	—	.0934	Tin, bichloride 50 p.c. Sol'n..lb.	.1034	—	.1034
Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots				Imported, bbls. ....lb.	.0834	—	.0934	Crystals .....lb.	.2734	—	.30
wks., Bags .....100 lbs.	—	—	1.25	Perborate .....lb.	—	—	.25	Oxide .....lb.	.37	—	.38
Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c.				Imported .....lb.	—	—	.20	Tetrachloride .....lb.	.2034	—	.22
carlots, wks., bags..100 lbs.	1.30	—	1.35	Peroxide .....lb.	.25	—	.27	Whiting, 100 lb.bgs./C/Lwks.ton	—	—	18.00
Soda, Caustic, 76 p.c. solid, re-				Phosphate (tri) .....lb.	.0534	—	.06	Less C/L, 100 lb.bgs.wks.ton	—	—	23.00
sale spot, flat.....100 lbs.	3.60	—	3.85	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran..lb.	.07	—	.08	French, bgs., N. Y.....ton	—	—	14.00
Contract, Basis 60 p.c. wks.				Technical .....lb.	.0834	—	.0934	English, bgs., N. Y.....ton	—	—	23.00
carlots .....100 lbs.	—	—	2.50	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.25	—	.27	Zinc Carbonate, kegs, carlots			
Prompt and spot, Basis 60				Prussiate, Yellow .....lb.	.16	—	.1634	and less .....lb.	.14	—	.16
p.c. wks., carlots..100 lbs.	2.5734	—	2.60	Silicate, 60 deg., drums &				Chloride, Carlots and less in	.05	—	.0534
Contract 60 p.c. low grade				carbonyls .....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.50	Fused, American .....lb.	.0534	—	.0534
cars wks. flat.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.65	40 deg., tanks & chys.100 lbs.	.95	—	1.75	Imported .....lb.	.0534	—	.0534
Ground and flake, 76 p.c. wks.,								Granulated, American .....lb.	.06	—	.0634
prompt and spot, carlots,								Imported .....lb.	.0534	—	.06
drums, flat .....100 lbs.	—	—	3.7234					Cyanide, kegs .....lb.	.42	—	.43
Contract, 76 p.c. wks., car-								Oxide, French, bbls. C/L..lb.	.10	—	.1134
lots, drums, flat.....100 lbs.	—	—	3.65					American, bbls. C/L.....lb.	.08	—	.09
								Sulfate, bbls., Carlots & less..lb.	.0234	—	.03
								*Nominal			

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Anthracene, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	.18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.29	.31
Resale, drums incl. F.A.S.gal.		—	—
90 p.c.	gal.	.27	.32
Carbazol	lb.	.75	.90
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark.gal.	.45	.47	
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.50	.52
Cresote, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	.15
Cresote oil	gal.	.20	.22
Dip. oil	lb.	.24	.26
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	.09
Flake	lb.	.07	.08
Second Hands	lb.	.06 1/2	.06 3/4
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	.17
Open Market	lb.	.12	.15
Natural	lb.	.15	.16
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	12.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	.25	.31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.24	.26
50 p.c.	gal.	.34	.36
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	.35
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range.gal.	.35	.40	
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.40	.45
Nitration, 2 deg. range.gal.	.45	.50	

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4.	lb.	.80	.85
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.30	1.35
Technical	lb.	1.10	1.15
Acid Benzole, tech.	lb.	.45	.50
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	1.60
Acid Chloracetic, bbls. & kegs	lb.	.32 1/2	.34 1/2
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.50	1.54
Acid Gamma	lb.	1.80	2.00
Acid H	lb.	.85	.95
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	.80
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.00	1.10
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.20	2.35
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.65	.67
Refined	lb.	.70	.72
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.25	1.30
Phthalic	lb.	.32	.35
Anhydride	lb.	.35	.37

Acid Picramic	lb.	.65	.70
Acid Picric	lb.	.20	.40
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.20	.22
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.22	.23
Acid Tobias	lb.	1.50	1.60
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.37	.20
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.25	1.30
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	1.15
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.25	1.35
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.35	1.45
o-Aminophenol	lb.	2.50	2.75
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.15 1/2	.16
Aniline Salt	lb.	.22	.24
o-Anisidine	lb.	2.00	2.10
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	3.05
Technical	lb.	1.65	1.70
Anthraquinone Subl., bbls.	lb.	1.35	1.60
25 p.c. paste	lb.	.75	.80
Bayer's Salt	lb.	—	1.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech. drum			
wks.	lb.	.55	.57
Benzidine Base	lb.	.85	.90
Sulfate	lb.	.70	.75
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.00	1.05
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.35	.37
95% tech.	lb.	.20	.25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.35	.37
Chlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.10	.11
Tanks, wks.	lb.	—	.08
Chlorhydrin 98 p.c. drums	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chloroform tech., drums & tins	lb.	.40	.43
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	5.60
Dianisidine	lb.	4.30	4.60
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	.17
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.17	.20
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.06	.07 1/2
Diethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.60	.62
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	.95
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.33	.35
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.24
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.22	.24
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	.33
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.20	.22
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	.65

Diphenyloxide	lb.	.75	.80
Ethyl Benzyl Aniline	lb.	—	1.40
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	—	.40
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	—	.30
"G" Salt	lb.	.65	.70
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.30	1.31
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	—	.50
Monochlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.10	.12
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	1.00	1.05
Monochlorobenzene, drums	lb.	1.00	1.05
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.10	1.15
Refined	lb.	.23	.28
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.30	.31
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.95	1.00
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	.95	1.00
Sublimed	lb.	1.50	1.55
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.72	.73
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.75	.79
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.55	.60
Nitrobenzene, redistilled	lb.	.10	.11
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.32	.35
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.25	.28
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.20	.22
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	.77
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	.77
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.25	2.35
p-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.75	2.85
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluene, Mixed	lb.	.12	.15
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.12	.13
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.60	.75
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	1.60
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	1.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.50	1.60
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.00	1.05
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	—
Phosgene	lb.	.60	.70
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.35	.37
"R" Salt	lb.	.54	.56
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.30	1.35
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	.27
Metanilate	lb.	.80	.85
Naphthionate	lb.	.60	.65
Picramate	lb.	.55	.60
p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	.09

THE *Selders* BRANDPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
Pure Needle Crystals

MADE BY AIR OXIDATION PROCESS

HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY

NO VARIATION IN QUALITY

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PITTSBURGH, 'PENN., U. S. A.

Specifications on Request

DU PONT

DIPHENYLAMINE

IT IS comparatively easy to manufacture artificial dyestuffs of uniform excellence when the intermediates used conform to the highest commercial standards.

Consumers of Du Pont Diphenylamine never start their color manufacturing processes under a handicap because they use the highest grade of material produced.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON DELAWARE
8 Thomas St., New York

Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.60	— .65
Thiocarbamide	lb.	.35	— .37
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.40	— .42
p-Toluene Sulfonylchloride	lb.	.11	— .14
Toluidine	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Sulfate	lb.	—	1.00
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.30	— .32
p-Toluidine	lb.	.16	— .18
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.14
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.50	— .60
Nylidine	lb.	.42	— .45

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	— 3.00
Brown	lb.	.80	— 1.25
Fuchsin	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Green	lb.	1.75	— 3.00
Orange II	lb.	.45	— .50
Orange III	lb.	.80	— .60
Red	lb.	.85	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Violet	lb.	1.60	— 3.50
Am Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	1.35	— 1.80
Erythrosin	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	3.00	— 1.10
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.55	— .80
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Ponceau	lb.	.80	— .90
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.65	— .70
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Uranine	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wool Green S	lb.	1.50	— 4.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.55	— .65
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sky Blue, 5BX.	lb.	—	1.75
Blue 2B	lb.	.60	— .80
Brown R	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Brown G	lb.	1.25	— 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Fast Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Fast Pink	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Violet con't	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Gerardin	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	—	7.00
Primuline	lb.	1.50	— 2.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— .80
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Orange	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	— .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	— .25
Blue	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Green	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Yellow	lb.	.75	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	3.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	.55	— .65
Chrome Blue	lb.	.75	— 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Gallocyanin	lb.	2.30	— 2.60

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Auramine O	lb.	—	1.30
Auramine OO	lb.	—	2.90
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	— .80
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	— .80
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	— .80
Crystal Violet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.35	— .38
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 4B.	lb.	—	1.35
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Safranin	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00

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Holbrook, Mass. U. S. A.
P. O. Box 473

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.26	—	.29
Seed	lb.	.05	—	.06
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.33	—	.40
Jambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	—
Oudes	lb.	—	—	—
Guatemala	lb.	—	—	—
Kurpahs	lb.	—	—	—
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.26
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.15	—	.16
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Aleppy	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Camwood, chips	lb.	.09	—	.13
Fustic, sticks	ton	35.00	—	37.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	—	—	30.00
Chips	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.12	—	.13

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.16	—	.18
Triple	lb.	.17	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.18	—	.20

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Judbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.21	—	.23
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	.95
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.14	—	.18
Crystals	lb.	.22	—	.24
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.10	—	.14
Gall	lb.	.16	—	.18
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.13 1/2
Crystals	lb.	.16	—	.20
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.20
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.08	—	.13
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.10
Crystals	lb.	.18	—	.19
Persian Berries	lb.	.27	—	.30
Juebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.13

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	—	—	.75
*Technical	lb.	—	—	.65
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Prussian blue	lb.	.45	—	.50
Soluble	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spray yolk	lb.	.35	—	.45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.09	—	.11
Yolk Oil	lb.	—	—	.35
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.08	—	.09
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.09 1/4
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.08 1/2
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.08

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.29	—	3.37
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.99	—	3.27
Potato white or canary	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Sago Flour	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Starch, Powd., bags	100 lbs.	2.32	—	2.68
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.22	—	2.39
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07 1/2
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Medium grade	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.03 1/2
Low grade	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	32.00	—	34.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
B1	ton	—	—	20.00
B2	ton	—	—	24.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	23.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	55.00	—	58.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	—	—	35.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard 40 p.c.	ton	40.00	—	42.00
Wattle Bark	ton	38.00	—	40.00

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OILS Pale and
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Tokyo, Japan

Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.01½	.0134
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.05½	.0534
Decolorized.....lb.	.09	.09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.06½	.07
Common.....lb.	.08½	.0534
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.07	.07½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.04	.04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.03½	.04
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	.08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06½	.06½
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan..lb.	.05	.05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06½	.06½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tan..lb.	.05	.0534
Tanks.....lb.	.04½	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks..lb.	.03½	.0334
Barrels.....lb.	.04	.04½
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.04½	.06
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary..lb.	.04½	.04½
Clarified.....lb.	.05	.0534
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01	.01½
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02	.0234
Sumac, liquid.....lb.	.07	.09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)		
Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.58	.60
Tanks.....gal.	.55	.56
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—
*Degras American.....lb.	.04½	.04½
English.....lb.	.04½	.05
Neutral.....lb.	.06	.07

*Herring, N.Y. bbls.....gal.	.44	.45
Horse.....lb.	.04½	.04½
Lard prime, tech.....lb.	.10½	.10½
Edible.....lb.	.14½	.14½
Off prime.....lb.	.10½	.10½
No. 1.....lb.	.09½	.09½
Extra, No. 1.....lb.	.09½	.09½
No. 2.....lb.	.09	.09
Menhaden, Light strained..gal.	.56	.58
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	.58	.60
Extra, bleached, winter..gal.	.60	.62
Blown.....gal.	.65	.68
*Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.gal.	—	—
*Tanks, wks.....gal.	—	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....lb.	.24	.24
30 deg., cold test.....lb.	.18	.18
Pure.....lb.	.18	.18
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	.10	.10
No. 2.....lb.	.09	.09½
No. 3.....lb.	.08	.08½
Red Distilled.....lb.	.08½	.08½
Saponified.....lb.	.08½	.08½
Salmon, tanks, Coast.....gal.	.33	.34
Sod.....lb.	.44	.44
Sperm bleached winter.....gal.	—	1.69
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.64
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.64
Stearic Acid, single pressed..lb.	.09	.09½
Double pressed.....lb.	.09½	.09½
Triple pressed.....lb.	.10	.11
Tallow acidless, tanks.....lb.	—	.09½
Barrels, c.l.....lb.	—	.10
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	—	.70
Bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.75
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast..lb.	.05	.0534
No. 2.....lb.	—	—

Greases, Lards, Tallow

(New York Markets)		
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.0734	.08
Yellow.....lb.	.0534	.06
Brown.....lb.	.08	.05½
House.....lb.	.0534	.0534
Bone Naphtha.....lb.	.04½	.05

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	.1034	.11
Compound.....lb.	.1234	.13
Stearine, lard.....lb.	.13	.13½
Oleo.....lb.	.0834	.08
Tallow, edible.....lb.	—	.06½
City, Special, loose.....lb.	—	.06½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible.....lb.	.0734	.0734
City Fancy.....lb.	.07	.0734
Prime Packers.....lb.	.0634	.07
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	—	.07
"B" White.....lb.	.06	.0634
Yellow.....lb.	.0534	.0534
Brown.....lb.	.0434	.05
Bone.....lb.	—	.0434
House.....lb.	.0434	.05
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	.0834	.08
Lard.....lb.	.10	.10½

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	—	.11½
Cases.....lb.	—	.12½
No. 3.....lb.	—	.10½
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.14	.1434
*Coast, bbls.....lb.	.13	.1334
*Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.1134	.11½
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls..lb.	.0834	.09
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	.08	.0834
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.0934	.10
*Tanks.....lb.	.0834	.09
Manila, tanks, coast.....lb.	.0734	.07½
Edible.....lb.	.1034	.11
Copra, c.i.f., N. Y.....lb.	—	.0434
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.12½	.13
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.lb.	.0934	.10
Barrels.....lb.	.1034	.11
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	—	.11½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks.....lb.	.0934	.0934
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls..lb.	.1134	.11½
*White.....lb.	—	.12
Winter, yellow.....lb.	—	.1234

*Nominal

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10 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.89
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.91
Double boiled.....gal.	—	—	.92
Raw, tanks.....gal.	—	—	.82
Imported, spot, bbls.....gal.	.84	—	.86
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.12	—	1.15
Edible.....gal.	1.80	—	2.10
*Foots, Spot, bbls.....lb.	.084	—	.094
Shipment, bbls.....lb.	.084	—	.09
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.074	—	.08
Bonny Old Calabar.....lb.	.074	—	.074
Niger.....lb.	.064	—	.064
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	.094
Imported.....lb.	.09	—	.094
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.13	—	.134
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.104	—	.104
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.114	—	.124
*Crude, bbls., spot.....lb.	—	—	.114
Perilla, c.i.f., N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.12	—	.124
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	—	—	.13
Poppy Seed.....gal.	—	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.83	—	.85
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.92	—	.95
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.10	—	1.15
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Apr.....lb.	—	—	.094
C.i.f. in Bond.....lb.	.064	—	.064
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	—	—	.114
Edible.....lb.	.13	—	.134
Teaseed, crd., bbls.....lb.	.12	—	.124
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.094	—	.10

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Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	—	—	33.00
Columbia.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	30.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	48.00	—	50.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	50.00	—	51.00
*Nominal	—	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-yard)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.....gal.	—	—	.86
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	—	—
tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Pitch Prime.....bbl.	—	—	6.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.25
D.....	—	—	5.25
E.....	—	—	5.30
F.....	—	—	5.30
G.....	—	—	5.30
H.....	—	—	5.30
I.....	—	—	5.30
K.....	—	—	5.45
M.....	—	—	5.75
N.....	—	—	6.40
WG.....	—	—	6.90
WW.....	—	—	7.30
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	.36	—	.37
Second run.....gal.	.38	—	.39
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbl.	—	—	10.00
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	9.00

Fertilizer Materials

*Ammon. Sulf. bulk.....100 lbs.	3.40	—	3.45
Double bgs., f.a.s., N.Y.....100 lbs.	—	—	3.65
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	3.75
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	—	—	30.00
Raw, Chicago.....ton	—	—	25.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	2.75
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	—	—
works.....unit	3.40	&	10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.85	—	2.90
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—	—
Chicago.....unit	3.75	&	10
Ground, N. Y.....unit	3.85	&	10

Phosphate Rock—F.o.b. Mines

Florida pebble, 68-78 p.c.....ton	3.00	—	5.30
Tennessee, 70-75 p.c.....ton	4.00	—	5.30
Phosphate, Acid, 16 p.c.....ton	8.00	—	8.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	.60	—	.65
Sulfate.....unit	—	—	1.00
Steamed Bone Meal, N.Y.....ton	—	—	30.00

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	17.50	—	18.50
Remelted, Scrap.....cwt.	.084	—	.09
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.90	—	5.00
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—	—
Cadmium.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cobalt.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Copper prime Lake.....cwt.	12.87	—	13.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	12.75	—	13.00
Casting.....cwt.	12.37	—	12.50
Graphite, crude, Amorphous.....ton	18.00	—	45.00
Flake.....lb.	.04	—	.08
Iridium.....oz.	150.00	—	160.00
Lead, N. Y.....cwt.	—	—	5.15
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Manganese ore.....unit	.25	—	.26
Mercury.....flask	55.00	—	57.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	45.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—	55.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	—	90.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—	.094
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	.684
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	—	31.00
American, Standard.....cwt.	—	—	30.624
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—	30.25
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	2.00
Bolivian.....	2.75	—	3.00
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	—
Japanese.....	—	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	5.35
Spot.....cwt.	—	—	5.30

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Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	—	1.25
No. 2	—	1.00
No. 370	.72
Agaric, white	1.35	1.50
Almonds, bitter, 28 lb. bxs.....lb.	.25	.30
Sweet .....	.30	.35
Meal .....	.28	.20
Ambergris, black	—	8.00
Grey	—	25.00
Areca Nuts .....	.08	.08½
Powdered	—	.12
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.40	.45
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese, cases.....lb.	1.05	1.10
Powdered	—	1.25
Russian, whole	—	3.10
Powdered	—	3.40
Cascara Amarga, 150 lb. bales.....lb.	—	.40
Castoreum	—	4.00
Charcoal Willow, pd. bbls.....lb.	.06	.07
Wood, powdered .....	.04	.04½
Civet	2.75	3.00
Cochineal, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40	.50
Colocynth, Apples .....	.24	.25
Pulp, U.S.P. ....lb.	.37	.40
Spanish Apples .....	.28	.30
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18	.20
Jewelers, large .....	.60	.70
Small .....	.60	.70
French .....	.18	.20
Powdered	—	.14
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.50	.55
Reeds .....	.68	.70
Ereot, Russian	—	—
Spanish, 200 lb. bags.....lb.	1.05	1.10
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.12	.13
Guarana	—	.80
Honey Calif. ....lb.	—	.11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.23	.25
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.23	.25
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—
Russian	—	9.00
Kamala	—	3.25
Kola Nuts, 150 lb. bags.....lb.	.04	.05
Leeches	7.00	8.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.50	.60
Lupulin	—	1.25
Lycopodium, 22 lb. boxes.....lb.	1.05	1.10
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	.85
Small flake .....	.50	.52
Sorts	—	.45
Moss, Iceland .....	.07	.08
Irish, Bleached .....	.07	.09
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	16.00	17.00
Tonquin	17.00	19.00
Grain, Cab. ....oz.	25.00	26.00
Tonquin	32.00	33.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.16	.17
Aleppy .....	.13	.14
Nux Vomica, buttons, bgs.....lb.	.06	.07
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.11	.12
Quassia Chips .....	.08	.08½
Sandalwood, Chips	—	.35
Ground	—	.40
Scammony, resin	—	1.25
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.30	.31
Storax, liquid, artif.....lb.	.75	.80
Gen., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	1.30
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	.03	.03½
Kegs	2.75	3.00
Tar, Barbadoes	1.25	1.35
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.42	.45
Artificial .....	.09	.11
Spirits, See Naval Stores	—	—
*Nominal	—	—

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para .....	.25	.26
South American .....	.29	.30
Fir, Canada	10.75	11.00
Oregon, bbls., cans.....gal.	1.20	1.45
Peru	—	2.25
Tolu .....	.50	.60

BARKS

Angostura .....	.24	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.14	.15
Barberry (tree) .....	.25	.26
Bayberry .....	.10	.12
Blackhaw of Root .....	.22	.23
of Tree .....	.15	.16
Buckthorn .....	.06½	.07
Calisaya .....	.18	.20
Canella alba .....	.50	.55
Cascara Sagrada .....	.11	.15
Cascarilla, quills .....	.30	.35
Siftings .....	.20	.25
Chestnut .....	.08½	.09
Cinchona, Red quills.....lb.	.45	.55
Broken .....	.13	.20
Yellow U.S.P. ....lb.	.16	.18
Condurango .....	.07	.08
Cotton Root	—	.14
Cramp (so-called) .....	.08	.09
Cramp (true) .....	.40	.42
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	.09	.11
Elm, Select, bbls. ....lb.	.25	.27
Grinding .....	.12	.14
Powdered .....	.14	.18
Fringe Tree20	.21
Hemlock	—	.06
Lemon Peel08½	.09
Mezereon10	.11
Oak, red05	.06
White05	.06



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Sweet.....lb.	.05 — .05½	Cubebs, ordinary, 130 lb.bags.lb.	.90 — .95	Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	— — .50
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.15 — .15½	XX.....lb.	.95 — 1.00	Cape, 400 lb. cases.....lb.	.07½ — .08
Northern.....lb.	.15 — .15½	Powdered.....lb.	.90 — .95	Curacao, 100 lb. cases.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.16 — .17	Fish, 100 lb. bags.....lb.	.04½ — .05	Socrotine, whole.....lb.	— — .40
of Fruit.....lb.	.16 — .17	Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.35 — .36	Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	— — 1.60
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.10 — .14	Juniper, 125 lb. bgs.....lb.	.03½ — .04	Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.22 — .24
Select.....lb.	.19 — .20	Laurel.....lb.	— — .08	Seconds.....lb.	.19 — .21
Simaruba.....lb.	.14 — .15	Poke.....lb.	— — .16	Sorts Amber, 200 lb. bales.lb.	.10 — .10½
Soap, whole.....lb.	.05 — .05½	Prickly Ash.....lb.	.11 — .12	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.18 — .20
Cut.....lb.	.08½ — .09	Raspberries, dried.....lb.	.35 — .40	Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	— — .30
Crushed.....lb.	.08½ — .09	Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.12 — .13	Powdered.....lb.	— — .55
Powdered.....lb.	.11 — .12	Sloe.....lb.	.14 — .15	Benzoin, Slam.....lb.	1.40 — 1.60
Tagalder.....lb.	.05 — .05½			Sumatra.....lb.	— — .50
Tonga.....lb.	.35 — .36	FLOWERS		Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list	
Wahoo of Root.....lb.	.52 — .53	Arnica.....lb.	.10 — .12	Catechu.....lb.	— — .10
of Tree.....lb.	.25 — .26	Borage.....lb.	— — .28	Chicle.....lb.	.60 — .75
Willow, Black.....lb.	— — .06	Calendula Petals, Imp.....lb.	— — .50	Damar.....lb.	.30 — .32
White.....lb.	— — .15	Chamomile, Hungarian.....lb.	.30 — .35	Euphorbium.....lb.	— — .35
White Fine Rosed.....lb.	— — .06	Roman.....lb.	— — .80	Powdered.....lb.	— — .55
White Poplar.....lb.	— — .04	Clover Tops.....lb.	— — .10	Galbanum.....lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Wild Cherry.....lb.	— — .08	Dogwood.....lb.	— — .15	Gambier.....lb.	.06½ — .07
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.16 — .18	Insect, open whole.....lb.	— — .38	Gamboge.....lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Thick Rosed.....lb.	.10 — .12	Closed whole.....lb.	— — .40	Guaiaac.....lb.	.45 — .50
Thin Natural.....lb.	.09 — .10	Powdered, Pure, 110 lb. kegs.lb.	.53 — .55	Karaya, Powdered.....lb.	.15 — .20
Thick Natural.....lb.	.06 — .07	Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.lb.	.33 — .35	Kino, Black.....lb.	— — .50
Witch Hazel.....lb.	— — .08	Kousso.....lb.	— — 1.10	Mastic.....lb.	.43 — .44
BEANS		Lavender.....lb.	.25 — .40	Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.42 — .45
Calabar.....lb.	— — .18	Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.10 — .11	Sorts.....lb.	.35 — .38
Cassia Fistula.....lb.	.08½ — .09	Without Leaves.....lb.	.20 — .21	Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.09 — .10
Cassia.....lb.	.08 — .08½	Malva, blue.....lb.	— — .35	Tears.....lb.	.13 — .18
Castor.....lb.	.03 — .03½	Black.....lb.	— —	Opium, See fine chem. list	
St. Ignatius.....lb.	— — .22	Mullein.....lb.	— — .60	Sandarac.....lb.	.23 — .25
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.05 — .07	Orange.....lb.	.45 — .50	Scammony Resin.....lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.20 — 1.30	Poppy, red.....lb.	.40 — .50	Senegal, picked.....lb.	.15 — .16
Para.....lb.	.80 — .90	Rosemary.....lb.	.28 — .30	Spruce.....lb.	1.00 — 1.50
Surinam.....lb.	.85 — .95	Saffron, American.....lb.	1.10 — 1.15	Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs	
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	9.00 — 10.00	Valencia.....lb.	27.00 — 28.00	Thus.....lb.	— — .06
Cuts.....lb.	7.50 — 8.00	Violet.....lb.	— — .70	Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Bourbon.....lb.	3.00 — 3.75	Tilia (see Linden)		No. 2 to No. 6.....lb.	1.00 — 1.75
South American.....lb.	7.00 — 7.25			Powdered.....lb.	.75 — 1.50
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....lb.	— — 2.10			Turkish.....lb.	.75 — .90
Green Label.....lb.	— — 2.10				

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T. N.lb.	.82	—	.84
Ground reg.lb.	—	—	.92
Regular bleachedlb.	—	—	.95
Bone Drylb.	.94	—	.95

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	.26	—	.27
Balmomy ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Belladonna ....lb.	.11	—	.14
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	—	—	.09
Buchu, Short ....lb.	.83	—	.92
Long ....lb.	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—	—
American (no assay)....lb.	—	—	.20
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.30
Catnip ....lb.	.10	—	.15
Chestnut ....lb.	—	—	.06
Chiretta ....lb.	—	—	.20
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	—	—	.35
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.07	—	.07½
Corn Silk ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Damiana ....lb.	.09½	—	.10
Deer Tongue ....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Digitals ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Grindelia Robusta ....lb.	.09	—	.10
Henbane ....lb.	—	—	.45
Henna ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Horehound ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Horetail ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Jaborandi ....lb.	.35	—	.40

Laurel ....lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Liverwort ....lb.	—	—	.25
Lobelia ....lb.	.08½	—	.09
Matico ....lb.	—	—	.20
Marjoram, German ....lb.	.22	—	.23
French ....lb.	.12	—	.15
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	—	.11
Patchouli ....lb.	.25	—	.28
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.08	—	.14
Peppermint, American ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Pichi ....lb.	—	—	.10
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Plantain ....lb.	—	—	.15
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	—	.50
Queen of the Meadow....lb.	.06	—	.06½
Rose, pale and red....lb.	.25	—	.50
Rosemary ....lb.	.03	—	.04
Rue ....lb.	—	—	—
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.05½	—	.06½
Greek ....lb.	.03	—	.04
Spanish ....lb.	.03	—	.04
Savory ....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Senna, Alex. whole, cases....lb.	.28	—	.35
Half Leaf, 350 lb. bales....lb.	.15	—	.16
Siftings ....lb.	.09½	—	.10
Powdered ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Tinnevely, Jobbing ....lb.	.12	—	.14
Grinding ....lb.	.04	—	.06
Pods ....lb.	.06	—	.06½
Powdered ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Sideritis, cut ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	—	—	.20
Spearmint, American ....lb.	—	—	.24
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Stramonium ....lb.	.08½	—	.09
Tansy ....lb.	.16	—	.18
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.07½	—	.08
French ....lb.	.08½	—	.09
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.06½	—	.08
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.11	—	.12

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.23	—	.25
Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.30	—	.32
Alkanet ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Whole ....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Angelica American ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Arnica ....lb.	.25	—	.28
Arrowroot, American, powd....lb.	.05	—	.06
St. Vincent, powd., bbls....lb.	.08	—	.09
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	.04	—	.05
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Belladonna ....lb.	.11	—	.13
Berberis Aquifolium ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Beth ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Blood ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Blueflag ....lb.	.24	—	.26
Bryonia ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Burdock ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	—	—	.45
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.07	—	.08
Blue ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Colchicum ....lb.	.13	—	.15
Colombo, whole ....lb.	.03	—	.04
Comfrey ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Culver's ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Cranesbill ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Doggrass, U.S.P., cut ....lb.	.09	—	.10
Echinacealb.	.34	—	.35
Elecampanelb.	.09	—	.10
Galangallb.	.07	—	.08
Gelsemiumlb.	.11	—	.12
Gentianlb.	.08	—	.09

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Ginger, Africanfb.	.10 — .10½
Jamaica, grindingfb.	.33½ — .35
Japanfb.	.09½ — .10
Cochin ABC and lemonfb.	.09½ — .10
Mace, Siau .....	.fb.	.37 — .38
Banda, No. 1 .....	.fb.	.45 — .46
Batavia .....	.fb.	.29 — .30
Nutmegs, 110s .....	.fb.	.21 — .22
75s-80s .....	.fb.	.27 — .28
Paprika .....	.fb.	.15 — .20
Pepper, Black Sing. ....	.fb.	.10½ — .10½
White .....	.fb.	.13½ — .14
Peppers, Red, Mombasa ..	.fb.	.32 — .33
Cherries .....	.fb.	.18½ — .20
Bombay .....	.fb.	.15½ — .16
Japan .....	.fb.	.37 — .38
Pimento, Select .....	.fb.	.04½ — .04¾

WAXES

Bayberry .....	.fb.	.19½ — .22
Bees, white .....	.lb.	.35 — .39
Yellow, refined .....	.lb.	.25 — .26
Crude .....	.lb.	.17 — .19
Candelilla .....	.lb.	.24 — .25
Carnauba, Flor. ....	.lb.	.45 — .48
No. 1, North Country ..	.lb.	.44 — .46
No. 2, North Country ..	.lb.	.25 — .26
No. 3, Fatty Gray .....	.lb.	.15 — .16
No. 3, Chalky .....	.lb.	.14½ — .15
Ceresin Yellow .....	.lb.	.07½ — .08½
White .....	.lb.	.09 — .10
Japan .....	.lb.	.16½ — .17
Montan, crude .....	.lb.	.04½ — .06
"Bleached" .....	.lb.	— —
Ozokerite, brown, hard ..	.lb.	.22 — .24
Green, hard .....	.lb.	.25 — .26
Refined, yellow .....	.lb.	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	.lb.	.03¾ — .04½
Ref'd 118-120 deg. ....	.lb.	.03¾ — .03¾
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils		
*Nominal		

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A. ....	.lb.	5.25 — 5.50
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Sweet .....	.lb.	.50 — .60
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ..	.lb.	.25 — .27
Amber, Crude .....	.lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Rectified .....	.lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Angelica .....	.lb.	38.00 — 40.00
Anise Tech., 16-2-3 lb. cans.	.lb.	.50 — .55
U. S. P. ....	.lb.	.60 — .65
Bay .....	.lb.	2.25 — 2.30
Bergamot, 25 lb. coppers.	.lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Artificial .....	.lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Birch Tar, Rect. ....	.lb.	— 2.75
Crude .....	.lb.	1.85
Bois de Rose .....	.lb.	2.75 — 3.25
Cade .....	.lb.	.50 — .60
Cajuput, Native .....	.lb.	.65 — .70
U.S.P. ....	.lb.	.75 — .80
Calamus .....	.lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Camphor, by-product .....	.lb.	.11½ — .12
Japanese white .....	.lb.	.19 — .20
Cananga, Native .....	.lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Rectified .....	.lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Caraway, Rectified .....	.lb.	2.25 — 2.40
Crude .....	.lb.	1.90 — 2.10
Cardamom, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	13.00 — 14.00
Carvol .....	.lb.	3.15 — 3.25
Cassia Technical, 75-95 p.c.	.lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	1.60 — 1.65
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb. cans. ....	.lb.	.80 — .85
Cedar Wood, light .....	.lb.	.28 — .30
Celery .....	.lb.	9.00 — 10.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	.lb.	11.00 — 12.00
Leaf .....	.lb.	— 2.00
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.lb.	.54 — .55
Java .....	.lb.	— .75
Cloves, 50 lb. cans. ....	.lb.	2.05 — 2.10
Bottles, 5 lbs. ....	.lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Copaiba, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	.40 — .45
Coriander, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	8.50 — 9.00
Croton, 25 lb. tins. ....	.lb.	— 1.10
Cubebs, U.S.P., 5 lb. bot. ....	.lb.	6.00 — 6.25

Cumin .....	.lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Dill .....	.lb.	— 4.00
Erigeron .....	.lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	.lb.	.38 — .40
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Geranium, Rose Algerian ..	.lb.	— 8.50
Bourbon, (Reunion) .....	.lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Turkish .....	.lb.	— 4.25
Ginger .....	.lb.	5.25 — 5.50
Gingergrass .....	.lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Hemlock, 40 lb. cans. ....	.lb.	.85 — .90
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	.lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Wood .....	.lb.	.50 — .55
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	3.00 — 4.50
Spike, Spanish .....	.lb.	.80 — .90
Lemon, U.S.P., 25 lb. cop. ....	.lb.	.80 — .90
Lemongrass, Native .....	.lb.	.90 — 1.00
Limes, Expressed .....	.lb.	2.25 — 2.40
Distilled .....	.lb.	.45 — .50
Linaloe, 80 lb. cases. ....	.lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Mace, distilled .....	.lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals		
Mustard, natural, 1 lb. bot. ....	.lb.	— 17.00
Artificial .....	.lb.	— 3.00
Neroli, Bigarade .....	.oz.	8.00 — 20.00
Petale .....	.oz.	10.00 — 25.00
Artificial .....	.lb.	10.00 — 14.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Orange, bitter .....	.lb.	2.00 — 2.20
Sweet, West Indian .....	.lb.	2.60 — 2.75
Italian, 25 lb. cop. ....	.lb.	3.10 — 3.25
Origanum, 55 lb. cans. ....	.lb.	.25 — .30
Parsley .....	.lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Patchouli .....	.lb.	9.00 — 11.00
Pennyroyal, domestic .....	.lb.	— 1.75
Imported .....	.lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Peppermint Natural, tins. ....	.lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	.lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Japanese, thirce rect. ....	.lb.	1.60 — 1.65
Petit Grain, So. America. ....	.lb.	1.75 — 1.90
French .....	.lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Pinus Sylvestris .....	.lb.	— 1.75
Pumilio, U.S.P.lb.	— 3.00
Rose, Frenchoz.	— 10.00
Bulgarianoz.	7.50 — 8.00
Artificialoz.	2.50 — 3.00

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Aromatic Chemicals

Rosemary, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Tech.	lb.	.40	— .50
Rue	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.15	— 7.25
West Indian	lb.	—	4.00
Sassafras, natural, 50 lb. cans	lb.	—	.85
Artificial	lb.	.45	— .46
Savin	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Spearmint	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Spruce, 40 lb. cans	lb.	.85	— .90
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.28	— .30
Refined, U. S. P. cans	gal.	—	1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
White, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Vetiver, Bourbon	lb.	4.75	— 6.00
Java	lb.	17.50	— 18.00
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	2.75
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Gaultheria Genuine	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.35	— .40
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Wormseed Dom.	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Manila	lb.	22.50	— 30.00
Artificial	lb.	—	10.00

Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Capsicum	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Cubeb	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Ginger	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Malefern	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	4.00
Orris	lb.	—	18.00
Pepper, black	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Vanilla	lb.	8.50	— 9.50

Perfumers' Sundries

Almond Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	25.00
Bergamot Peel	lb.	—	1.25
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.0234	— .034
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.12	— .15
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .15
Musk Cab, pods	oz.	16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab, grains	oz.	25.00	— 26.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains	oz.	32.00	— 33.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods	oz.	17.00	— 19.00
Oak Moss	lb.	.40	— .50
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	lb.	.084	— .09
Verona	lb.	—	.07
Powdered, Gran.	lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch	lb.	.06	— .08
Sandalwood, chips and ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Talc, Italian	ton	38.00	— 40.00
Talc, French	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Talc, domestic	ton	17.00	— 18.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Natural Derivatives

Anethol	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Citronellol	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Citral	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Eucalyptol	lb.	.80	— .82
Eugenol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Linalool	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Menthyl	lb.	6.15	— 6.40
Rhodinol	lb.	13.00	— 15.00
Safrol	lb.	.55	— .60
Acetophenone, C.P.	lb.	3.50	— 5.00

Synthetic Aromatics

Amyl Acetate, C.P.	lb.	.50	— .75
Amyl Butyrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Amyl Formate	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Amyl Salicylate, 100 lb. chys.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Free From Chlorine	lb.	1.60	— 1.78
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Benzyl Formate	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bromstyrol	lb.	—	4.50
Citronellal	lb.	—	2.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	24.00	— 25.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Citronellol	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Coumarin	lb.	—	3.00
Diethyl Phthalate	lb.	.85	— .90
Diphenyl oxide	lb.	.80	— .85
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Heliotropin	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	10.00	— 11.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.35	— .40
Resale	lb.	—	.34
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk Ambrette	lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Nerolin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 6.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Terpenyl Acetate	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Vanillin	oz.	—	.50
Violet, artificial (Ionom)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals	lb.	2.25	— 2.50

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ACIDS—Acetic, 36 drs., Order, Piraeus; **Acetic Anhydride**, 1 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; **Citric**, 400 csks., Order, Palermo; **Cresylic**, 40 drs., C. D. Stone & Co., Hull; **Phosphoric**, 99 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Bremerhaven; **Wine**, 100 cs., W. Benkert & Co., Rotterdam

ALOES—109 cs., R. Desvernine, Bonaire
AMMONIUM SALTS—3 cs., Caldwell & Co., Antwerp; **Bromide**, 10 cs., Cooper & Cooper, Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 10 csks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool; 10 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Muriate**, 75 csks., C. de l'Field Co., Bristol; 3 csks., Order, Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 535 bbls., Bank of America, Hamburg; **Persulfate**, 20 kgs., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool; **Phosphate**, 7 csks., Order, Antwerp

ANNATTO—60 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 100 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; 99 bgs., E. Kerr & Co., Jamaica; 46 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Jamaica; 400 bgs., Order, Jamaica

ANTIMONY SULFIDE—7 csks., Nelson Co., London

BALSAM—39 pkgs., Order, Para; 17 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Central American Ports; 10 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Central American Ports; 13 cs., Ultramares Corp., Central American Ports; 10 cs., Silver Bussenus & Co., Cristobal; 7 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Cristobal

BARIUM SALTS—**Carbonate**, 28 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Chloride**, 29 csks., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Hydrate**, 24 csks., 35 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Peroxide**, 34 drs., Order, Hamburg

BARYTES—75 csks., P. Uhlig Co., Bremerhaven

BEANS—**Vanilla**, 3 cs., Middleton & Co., Martinique; 34 cs., Irving National Bank, Guadeloupe; 3 cs., Middleton & Co., St. Kitts; 3 cs., American Express Co., Antwerp; 20 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 38 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 20 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 42 cs., Order, Marseilles; 147 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles

BITTERWOOD—5 tons, E. Kerr & Co., Jamaica; 10 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Jamaican Ports

BLANC FIXE—Powder, 43 csks., Order, Hull

BLEACHING POWDER—190 csks., N. Y. Trust Co., Antwerp; 24 csks., Order, Antwerp

BRONZE POWDER—21 cs., A. Stuff, Bremerhaven

CALCIUM SALTS—**Carbide**, 1,000 drs., Iron & Ore Corp. of America, Hamburg; 1 cs., Salinrad & Haas, Hango; 2 drs., G. G. Thomson Trading Co., Manchester; 17 csks., A. Klinstein & Co., Manchester

CARBON—Decolorizing, 110 bgs., 10 csks., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Rotterdam

CASEIN—910 bgs., First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires; 1,851 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 234 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Buenos Aires

CHALK—1,000 bgs., 200 bbls., Bankers Trust Co., Antwerp; 1,550 bgs., Bankers Trust Co., Antwerp; 500 tons in bulk, 50 bgs., Taintor Trading Co., London; **Ground**, 200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal & Co., Antwerp

CLAY—194 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; 306 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co., Bristol; 14 csks., P. Uhlig Co., Bremerhaven; 40 csks., Union Securities Co., Rotterdam; **China**, 15 csks., Taylor & Co., Bristol

COBALT SULFATE—2 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg

COCHINEAL—50 bgs., Lanman & Kemp, Liverpool; 93 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Mollendo; 40 bgs., Order, Liverpool

COCOA BUTTER—626 csks., Bankers Trust Co., Hamburg

COLORS—9 csks., 13 cylinders, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 8 csks., P. Bredt & Co., Antwerp; 8 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Antwerp; 12 csks., Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 2 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Liverpool; 44 csks., Geigy Co., Antwerp; 8 csks., 22 drs., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 5 csks., 1 cylinder, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 2 csks., P. Bredt & Co., Antwerp;

1 cs., A. Schneider & Co., Antwerp; 10 csks., Andrykoviez & Dunk, Antwerp; 15 csks., 1 cylinder, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 10 csks., Reichard Coulston, Havre; 30 cs., 1 bg., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 2 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld Co., Bremerhaven; 1 pkg., Heemsoth Basse Co., Bremerhaven; 3 csks., National City Bank, Rotterdam; 2 csks., New York Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 13 csks., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; 20 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Alizarine**, 3 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cs., Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 32 csks., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 12 bxs., Order, Rotterdam; **Bronze**, 23 cs., Gorstendorfer Bros., Bremerhaven; 7 cs., L. Uhlfelder Co., Bremerhaven; **Coal Tar**, 10 csks., American Exchange National Bank, Rotterdam; **Earth**, 40 bls., American Exporting Co., Malaga; 107 bbls., E. M. & F. Waldo, Malaga; 112 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Malaga; 53 csks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremerhaven

COPRA—20 bgs., Atlantic Fruit Co., Port Antonio; 20 bgs., M. A. De Leon & Co., St. Andrews Col.; 40 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Jamaica

CREOSOTE—Salt, 1,291 bgs., Order, London; 638 bgs., Order, London; **Saponified**, 85 csks., Mecke & Co., Hull

DEXTRIN—260 bxs., Stein, Hall & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Rotterdam

DIVI DIVI—645 bgs., Goldsmith & Co., Pam-patar

DRUGS—2 cs., H. S. Levy, Piraeus; 21 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre

EARTH—Red, 160 bgs., G. Z. Collins & Co., Bristol

EPSOM SALT—500 bgs., Order, Hamburg

EXTRACTS—6 cs., G. Martin, Glasgow

Archil Liquor, 10 csks., W. A. Ross & Bro., Hull; 25 csks., C. H. Reigis, Liverpool

Berry, 10 csks., F. Walsh, Glasgow

Dye-wood, 136 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre

Logwood, 1 bx., American Dyewood Co., Kingston; 240 csks., United Fruit Co., Kings-ton; 50 bbls., 50 bxs., Order, Monte Cristi

285 csks., Order, Kingston; **Quebracho**, 4196 bgs., J. T. Crosby, Buenos Aires; **Rennet**, 3 csks., 5 kgs., Alpha Fux, Inc., Liverpool

65 kgs., Freedman & Slater, Liverpool

FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bristol

GELATINE—20 bbls., P. Puttmann, Inc., Antwerp; 100 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 8 cs., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 125 bbls., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; 48 csks., P. Puttmann, Antwerp

GLAUBER SALT—42 bbls., Cooper & Cooper, Hamburg; 668 bgs., 50 csks., 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg

GLUE—268 bgs., Order, Bristol; 40 bbls., Bank of New York, Antwerp; 199 bgs., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 200 bgs., American Express Co., Antwerp; 600 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso

GUM—275 bgs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Bordeaux; 117 bbls., M. E. Miller, Havre; 73 bgs., Order, London; 1 cs., Hoppel & MeAvoy, Hamburg; **Chicle**, 123 bbls., Mexican Exploitation Co., Progresso; 119 bgs., A. E. Paulson & Co., Vera Cruz; 600 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Belize; 59 bgs., H. Triest Co., Belize; **Copal**, 368 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 3 pkgs., Order, Antwerp; **Mastic**, 50 cs., Bank Commercial de Greece, Piraeus

GLYCERINE—2 cs., F. De Luze & Co., Marseilles

HEMATINE—297 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre

ICHTHYOL—32 csks., Merck & Co., Ham-burg

INDIGO—2 csks., American Exchange National Bank, Rotterdam

IODINE—190 bbls., Nash Watjen & Bangs, Longwood

IRON OXIDE—36 csks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 27 csks., C. B. Chrystal & Co., Liverpool; 10 csks., Order, Liverpool; 200 bbls., C. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 220 csks., Order, Malaga; 25 csks., J. A. McNulty, Manchester; 7 csks., Hammell & Gillespie, Manchester

KAINIT—433,596 kilos, A. Vogel, Hamburg

LEAVES—14 bls., Order, Marseilles; 69 bls., S. B. Penick Co., Hamburg; 31 bls., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 32 bls., J. L. Hopkins Co., Hamburg; 28 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Coca**, 75 bbls., Maywood Chemical Works, South Pacific Ports; **Marjoram**, 35 bgs., Arnaud Gaidan Freres, Marseilles; **Sariette**, 28 bgs., Arnaud Gaidan Freres, Marseilles

LIME CITRATE—15 csks., R. Desvernine, Martinique; 158 cs., W. H. Mason, Cristobal

LIME JUICE—70 csks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Dominica; 8 csks., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 18 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 28 csks., Order, Demarara; 12 csks., R. Desvernine, Martinique; 26 csks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 4 csks., Planters Produce Co., Dominica

LITHOPONE—100 csks., Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam; 160 csks., Order, Rotterdam; 40 csks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Hamburg

LOGWOOD—2 pcs., Smith & Nettle Co., Kingston

LYCOPodium—3 cs., A. Stallman & Co., Hamburg

MAGNESITE—228 csks., Speiden, Whitefield & Co., Rotterdam; 4 cs., 2 bbls., Order, Hamburg

MAGNESIUM SALTS—9 csks., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; **Oxide**, 20 cs., E. & J. Burke, Liverpool; 60 cs., Order, Ham-burg; **Carbonate**, 50 cs., Van Oppen & Co., Liverpool; **Chloride**, 352 drs., Speiden White-field & Co., Rotterdam; 90 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

MANURE SALT—463,567 kilos, A. Vogel, Hamburg; 136,900 kilos, A. Vogel, Bremer-haven

MERCURY SALTS—**Chloride**, 10 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Oxide**, 1 cs., British-American Paint Co., London

OCHRE—175 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Mar-seilles; 412 csks., Reichard Coulston, Mar-seilles; 148 csks., American Exchange Na-tional Bank, Marseilles; 258 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 45 csks., A. North-ridge, Marseilles; 287 csks., L. J. Smith & Co., Marseilles

OILS—**Codliver**, 200 cs., 40 bbls., Order, Ber-gen; 100 bbls., Intersped, Inc., Hamburg

Haarlem, 5 cs., Kronfeld Saunders & Co., Rotterdam; **Herring**, 10 bbls., Order, Stav-anger; **Linseed**, 75 bbls., Erbert & Co., Hull; 100 bbls., Order, Leith; 300 bbls., Order, Antwerp; Quantity, Balfour, William-son & Co., Hull; 580 bbls., Nairn Linoleum Co., Hull; 777 bbls., Order, Hull; 900 tons, 7 cwt., 4 lbs., Order, Hull; 570 bbls., Munn & Jenkins, Rotterdam; 171 bbls., Elbert & Co., Rotterdam; 60 bbls., Munn & Jen-kins, Rotterdam; 609 bbls., Clements & Soina, Rotterdam; 73 bbls., Netherland Chem-ical Co., Rotterdam; 150 bbls., J. D. Lewis, Rotterdam; **Olive**, 1 cs., Order, Naples; 28 pkgs., American Express Co., Palermo; 111 pkgs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Palermo; 340 pkgs., Colombo Co., Pal-ermo; 199 cs., Order, Palermo; 12 cs., G. Ascione, Naples; 4 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 12 pkgs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 35 pkgs., Order, Naples; 100 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Marseilles; 125 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 50 bgs., American Exchange National Bank, Barcelona; 60 bgs., Reina Bros., Barcelona; 50 bbls., Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 338 bbls., Com-mercial National Bank Washington, Malaga; 37 bbls., Order, Calamata; 19 bbls., L. Leon-tarides, Piraeus; 10 bbls., P. Rountos, Piraeus; 2 bbls., 10 cs., D. Andreakos, Piraeus; 14 bbls., P. Rountos, Piraeus; 4 bbls., J. Nikalaou, Piraeus; 15 bbls., J. Phoyos, Piraeus; 4 cs., Colombo Co., Piraeus; 240 bbls., Order, Piraeus; 16 csks., D. Dalba, Palermo; 17 csks., Banca Commercial Ital-iano, Palermo; 40 cs., Salvatore Bartolotta, Palermo; 47 csks., Colombo Co., Palermo; 47 csks., Order, Palermo; 77 cs., R. Luzano, Naples; 3 bbls., A. Matiscola, Naples; 4 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 1 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Ship-ping Co., Naples; 27 pkgs., Hudson For-warding & Shipping Co., Naples; 50 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Marseilles; 50 bbls., Lehn & Fink, Marseilles; 100 bbls., Lazard

Freres, Marseilles; 25 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Marseilles; 10 cs., R. Ward Co., Marseilles; 505 bbls., District National Bank of Washington, Marseilles; 13 pkgs., S. Weydan & Son, Naples; 5 cs., J. Manheimer, Naples; 200 bbls., La Manna Azema & Farnan, Naples; 50 csks., Societe American, Naples; 40 csks., G. Luaders & Co., Naples; 25 cs., J. Garneau & Co., Naples; 100 cs., G. Nicholas & Co., Naples; 20 cs., F. Morrone, Naples; 2 bbls., L. Carretta, Naples; 6 cs., D. C. Andrews, Naples; 19 pkgs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 1 bbl., G. Cervone, Naples; **Sulfur Olive**, 100 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Naples; 300 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Naples; 210 bbls., Banca Commercial Italiano, Marseilles; **Palm**, 90 csks., T. J. Rayner & Co., Antwerp; 30 csks., Order, Liverpool; **Kernel**, 57 csks., E. F. Jones Chemical Co., Hull; **Rape**, 100 bbls., Tunley & Co., Hull; 2,000 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull; 200 bbls., National City Bank, Hull; 100 bbls., Falk & Co., Hull; 405 bbls., Order, Hull; **Stand**, 10 bbls., Toch Bros., Rotterdam; **Tanning**, 100 bbls., National City Bank, Bergen.

OIL—Essential, 6 bbls., 16 cs., Order, Glasgow; 3 cs., American Express Co., Naples; 33 pkgs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 8 cs., Morana, Inc., Marseilles; 8 tubes, Order, Barcelona; 1 cse., Order, London; **Almond**, 5 cs., Lehn & Fink, Marseilles; **Bay**, 18 cs., Santoni & Co., Arroyo; 2 cs., R. Moelhausen, St. Lucia; 11 cs., Santoni & Co., Arroyo; **Coriander**, 1 cse., A. Chiris & Co., Rotterdam; **Geranium**, 3 csks., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; **Lavender**, 1 tube, G. Luaders & Co., Malaga; 1 tube, Morana, Inc., Valencia; **Lime**, 3 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 7 cs., W. H. Mason, Cristobal; **Orange**, 3 cs., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; 2 cs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Kingston; 30 cs., Colonial Bank, Kingston; 50 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; **Petit Grain**, 28 cs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires; **Pimento**, 2 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; **Sandalwood**, 4 cs., G. Fougere & Co., London; 6 cs., Magnus Mabce & Reynard, London; 4 cs., Rockhill & Victor Co., London.

OPIUM—50 cs., Order, Salonica; 14 cs., Order, Constantinople.

PAW PAW JUICE—1 cse., W. A. Bird, Antigua; 13 cs., Chase National Bank, London.

PHOSPHORUS—221 cs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Hamburg; 30 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Red**, 95 cs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg.

PIMENTO—500 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston; 250 bgs., E. Kerr & Co., Jamaica; 750 bgs., Order, Jamaica; 250 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Jamaica Ports.

POTASSIUM SALTS—75 csks., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; 2 csks., Meteor Products Co., Hamburg; **Alum**, 32 csks., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Bromide**, 30 cs., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; 15 cs., Order, Hamburg; 138 cs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 5 cs., Order, Hamburg; 77 cs., Order, Hamburg; 35 cs., Cooper & Cooper, Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 21 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 200 bbls., American Kreuger & Toll Co., Hango; 2,000 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 1,500 bgs., A. Vogel, Bremerhaven; **Perchlorate**, 50 cs., Meadows, Wye & Co., Gothenburg; **Permanganate**, 331 drs., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; 58 drs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 20 drs., Cooper & Cooper, Hamburg; 117 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 30 bbls., A. Vogel, Bremerhaven; **Yellow Prussiate**, 49 csks., Order, Antwerp.

PYROALUMINUM—22 csks., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg.

QUININE—1 cs., C. L. Huisking, Havre; 3 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

ROOTS—2 bbls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 2 bbls., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 1 bg., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; 105 bbls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; 26 cs., Fromm & Co., Rotterdam; **Broom**, 200 bbls., Parsons Trading Co., Vera Cruz; 100 bbls., R. Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz; 200 bbls., Parsons Trading Co., Vera Cruz; 10 bbls., W. Triest & Co., Vera Cruz; **Canagria**, 15 bbls., W. Triest & Co., Vera Cruz; **Licorice**, 25 cs., Order, Marseilles; 122 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; **Medicinal**, 22 bbls., 3 cs., F. H. Perry, Inc., Para; **Sarsaparilla**, 13 bbls., Asiatic Transfer Co., Cristobal; 6 bbls., D. L. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico; 59 bbls., Order, Vera Cruz; **Vetivert**, 26 bbls., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

SAFFRON—4 cs., Order, Barcelona.

SAL AMMONIAC—90 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 36 csks., Order, Hamburg.

SALT—1,650 csks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.

SEEDS—Ambrette, 1 cse., K. H. Butler & Co., Grenada; **Anise**, 60 csks., Order, Barcelona; **Caraway**, 200 bbls., Starch Products Co., Rotterdam; 244 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Cumin**, 214 bgs., Order, London; **Fennel**, 9 bgs., Arnaud Gaidan Freres, Marseilles; **Mustard**, **Yellow**, 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Poppy**, 200 bgs., Graham & Co., Rotterdam; **Blue**, 133 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Rape**, 500 bgs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Buenos Aires; 224 bgs., Illinois Seed Co., Rotterdam; 493 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Rotterdam.

SEIGNETTE SALT—66 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam.

SERUM—2 cs., Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Buenos Aires.

SHELLAC—142 bgs., Order, London; 309 cs., Order, London.

SILVER SULFIDE—4 cs., Markt & Schafer Co., Mollendo; 1 cse., Hammer & Co., South Pacific Ports; 4 cs., American Metal Co., South Pacific Ports; 22 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 12 cs., Nash, Watjen & Bangs, Iquique.

SOAP—40 cs., S. J. Littmann Co., San Juan; 80 cs., Order, Antwerp; 57 bxs., Sarantis Bros., Piraeus; 30 bxs., Order, Piraeus; 50 cs., Bank of America, Marseilles; 40 cs., E. A. Sutton, Barcelona; 30 bxs., Downer Hunnewell Co., Valencia; 50 bxs., Harral Soap Co., Valencia; 8 cs., A. D. Ishetherian, Constantinople; 7 cs., Order, London; 29 cs., Order, Bremerhaven.

SODIUM SALTS—15 bbls., Fezandie & Sperle, Havre; 83 csks., Order, Hamburg; 30 drs., Cooper & Cooper, Hamburg; **Bromide**, 50 cs., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg; 50 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Hydrosulfite**, 260 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 200 csks., American Exchange National Bank, Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 5,131 bgs., Order, Brevik; 7,601 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Ibro; **Prussiate**, 23 csks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Liverpool; **Sulfate**, 635 bgs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; **Sulfide**, 103 drs., C. Grant & Co., Bremerhaven; **Sulfite**, 50 drs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol.

SPICES—Cinnamon, 1 cse., K. H. Butler & Co., Grenada; **Cloves**, 100 csks., Chase National Bank, Marseilles; 765 csks., Order, Marseilles; 60 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 200 csks., Bankers Trust Co., London; **Ginger**, 2 crts., Cottman & Co., Dominica; 54 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 27 bgs., Park, Benziger & Co., Kingston; 5 bgs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Kingston; 15 bgs., Colonial Bank, Kingston; 14 bbls., 20 bgs., United Fruit Co., Kingston; 126 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Jamaica; 130 bgs., Order, Jamaica; 52 bgs., Order, London; **Mace**, 7 bbls., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 1 cse., K. H. Butler & Co., Grenada; 3 cs., McCormick & Co., Grenada; **Mustard**, 15 cs., J. J. Colman, London; **Dross**, 324 bgs., Order, London; **Nutmegs**, 204 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 37 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 1 cse., K. H. Butler & Co., Grenada; 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Grenada; 12 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 144 bgs., Order, London; **Turmeric**, 125 bgs., L. E. Ransom & Co., Liverpool.

SPONGES—21 bgs., L. Leonidas, Constantinople; 47 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 10 bls., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau; 25 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau; 14 bls., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 59 bls., Florida Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 21 bls., Order, Nassau.

SUMAC—Ground, 700 bgs., Order, Palermo.

TAPIOCA FLOUR—471 bgs., Order, Liverpool.

TARTAR—59 csks., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 32 csks., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 144 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Buenos Aires; **Cream**, 100 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam; **Crude**, 66 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Calcahuano.

WAX—Bees, 103 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 2 bgs., Stevenson Bros. & Co., Valparaiso; 4 bxs., Lamborn & Co., Valparaiso; 63 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 11 bgs., R. Desvernine, Santiago de Cuba; 16 bgs., E. A. Bromund & Co., Santiago de Cuba; 7 csks., South American Shipping Co., Santos; 45 bgs., Order, Rio de Janeiro; 46 bgs., New York & Cuba Mail S.; 30 bgs., Havana; 4 csks., Benito & Co., Muevitas; 30 bgs., American Express Co., Santiago; 6 bbls., R. Fabian & Co., Manzanillo; **Caranuba**, 237 bgs., American Trading Co., Ceara; 67 bgs., American Trading Co., Ceara; 34 bgs., Order, Ceara; 103 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Pernambuco; 14 bgs., Order, Rio de Janeiro; 34 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Recife; **Montan**, 48 bgs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; **White**, 1,600 bbs., Smith & Nicholls, Liverpool.

WHITING—4,470 bgs., Taintor Trading Co., Dunkirk.

ZINC SALTS—Carbonate, 35 csks., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; **Chloride**, 25 csks., Order, Rotterdam; **Oxide**, 30 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Antwerp; 100 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles.

The affairs of the William H. Crawford Co., manufacturer of spices, extracts, and distributor of drugs, with laboratory, warehouse and offices at 210 East Lombard street, Baltimore, were placed in the hands of William J. O'Brien, as receiver, by Judge Stein, of the Circuit Court No. 2, on April 12. The receiver bonded in the sum of \$10,000. The action was taken on the petition of Mary A. Bell, who claims to be a stockholder and creditor. There is an outstanding capital stock of \$33,200, while the corporation's debts are put at \$72,000. On March 31, James V. McDivit, the president of the company, died at his home in Baltimore.

A new resolution for a sweeping investigation, by a special Committee of five Senators, of the administration and the affairs of the Alien Property Custodian's office has been introduced by Senator King.

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. made net earnings and added to surplus (including reserve for depletion) the sum of \$805,094, making a total of \$6,414,429 during the three months ended March 31. A dividend of \$635,000 as paid on March 15, 1922, leaving surpluses (including reserve for depletion) \$5,779,429 on March 31, 1922.

The plant of the Harvey Steel Products Co., Jackson, Tenn., valued at \$900,000, was recently sold at auction by the United States District Court, to W. B. Collier, Painesville, O., for \$100,000.

Cowan Brothers, Ltd., have been consolidated with Reitmeyer Calburn & Kindersley, Ltd., chemical merchants, London. C. G. A. Cowan and other members of the staff have joined this firm.

Wants & Offers

Rate—All classifications, \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less, additional words, 5c each, per issue.

Payment—Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.

Address "Wants & Offers"
DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS
3 Park Place, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CHEMICAL Engineer located in Hudson Terminal Bldg., New York City, desires to represent chemical manufacturers or chemical apparatus manufacturers for domestic or import sales. References furnished. Box 131, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

DYE SALES Agency, well established manufacturer's agent, familiar with consuming fields, maintaining selling force on Pacific Coast, desires to represent American coal tar dye maker. J. A. Stadfeld Co., 1047 Brannan St., San Francisco, Cal.

PAINT and Chemical Business. Established and successful business of Isaac Brown, deceased, 640 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, for sale to settle estate. Address Louis J. Wolff, Attorney for Executrix, 20 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOOD MANUFACTURERS: Only standardized products pull in a weak market. Definite specifications also promote wise buying. A MASTER FOOD AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST who knows the function of the laboratory in standardizing foods is available. He has taught chemistry, and for three years has been in contact with plant methods and people, on research. Seven years on the inside with food chemistry. CAN YOU USE HIM? Box 123, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

HELP WANTED

PERFUMER thoroughly competent to take entire charge and further develop already well established business by large concern of mid-west. Salary will be in keeping with ability shown. Box 125, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN with established trade in metallic soaps for the cement, paint and varnish industries. Box 122, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN, high grade line of veterinary supplies and drugs. Experience not necessary. Good territories on commission basis. Full time or side line. Royal Meath Corporation, 3293 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN wanted by established chemical manufacturer. Moderate salary and commission basis. An opportunity to grow up with a new department. Box 128, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN wanted: We have big money-making, self-selling merchandise. Every drug-gist should buy. Very liberal proposition, side or main line. Box 1374, Detroit, Mich. (Davidson Rubber Goods f.o.b. Detroit at Mfr's prices, etc.) "Market News" price-current free.

WELL established drug house manufacturing complete line of pharmaceuticals, specialties and carrying sundries, is looking for a representative. Good salary and high commission. Unusual opportunity for a man having a following among druggists and physicians. Give full information in first letter. Box 130, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

HELP WANTED

BROKERS and salesmen everywhere to sell our package line. Bagby Howe Drug Co., Louisville, Ky.

CHEMIST: Essential oils house desires services chemist experienced in that line. State education, experience, salary, etc., in letter. Box 127, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CLERK for routine work in sales department, experienced in chemical offices. Mathieson Alkali Works, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

SALESMAN acquainted with perfumery trade through east and south to sell synthetics and compounds. Real opportunity for a hustler. Box 126, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted by importers and manufacturers of quality preparations. Districts open in United States, Canada, Mexico. No competition. Box 106, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN, experienced selling bulk flavoring extracts to candy and ice cream trades, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois territory, old established Chicago house. Box 107, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LINSEED oil salesman to call on consuming and jobbing trade. Salary and commission. Box 108, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED tablet man able compress and coat, pharmaceutical house Chicago, excellent opportunity. Box 105, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

A Dye Line 40 Years Long

One of the first to realize the natural geographic advantages of Newark for manufacturing purposes was the Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., which undertook the manufacture of an extensive line of dyestuffs back in 1898. The company makes most of the intermediates entering into the manufacture of its Acid, Basic, Chrome and Direct Colors.

Removed but a short distance from the Central plant is that of the Consolidated Color and Chemical Co. The colors made by them are augmentative to those of the Central line, including many of the important Sulphur group, so the result of these two is a complete and well-balanced line of Acid, Basic, Chrome, Direct and Sulphur Colors, as well as nigrosines, oil colors, wood stains, turkey red oils and the like.

In conjunction with these the Consolidated Color & Chemical Co. also produces a line of sizing, softening, bleaching and finishing materials, known to the trade as the "VICTORIA" products.

The products of the two companies are distributed through the sales organization of H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., having its principal office at 122 Hudson Street, New York, with branches in Boston, Providence, Chicago, Philadelphia, Charlotte and San Francisco.

In addition to these *Made-in-America* products we will procure for you on import licenses colors not as yet made here in sufficient quantity or of suitable quality or at reasonable prices.

This alignment of manufacturing facilities enhanced by access to goods not available here, administered by men whose equipment includes an experience of more than forty years, must appeal to all consumers of dyestuffs.



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Boston Philadelphia Providence
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Wants and Offers—The Marketplace of the - - Drug and Chemical Industries

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

FOR SALE Cadmium Tungstate used in manufacture of fluorescent screens. Box 112, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

OFFER 200 lbs. Sulphur Chloride available at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., also 10 tons D.N.B., 10 tons D.N.C.B., 7 tons Zinc Dust. Box 111, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED 90 per cent Benzol in 110 gallon drums for export or in tank cars. Box 109, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

GERMAN caustic Potash broken 60 per cent packed in 50 kilo drums. M. L. Jaeger Aniline & Chemical Co., 14 Cedar St., N. Y. City. Tel. John 3879

WANTED drugs, chemicals, drug sundries, hospital supplies. State quantity and make. Room 106, 96 Warren St., New York City.

BROMURAL (Novol) 5 grain, Validol (Novol), Procaine (Novol) Genuine, made in America by Novocol Chemical Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE 600 lbs. Cerium Misch metal almost free from iron. Box 116, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SUBMIT sample Diethyl Phthalate and quote prices in drum lots. The Will Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE, closing out business. Bargains in standard true fruit and synthetic extracts. Prices and complete list from Danciger Bros., 308 West 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

OFFER advantageous prices surplus stock Paranitraniline highest quality. Box 124, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE: about 275 lbs. Chlorophyll (oil soluble). Pineoleum Co., 52 West 15th Street, New York City.

OFFER Codein Alkaloid, 25 oz. tins at a very low figure. Address EB 119, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE Sodium Tungstate chemically pure, technical and commercial. Fansteel Products Co., North Chicago, Ill.

WANTED two tons U.S.P. Tartaric Acid, and two tons U.S.P. Tartaric Acid off color, spot or to arrive. Box 118, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT two light airy furnished offices with separate adjoining rooms for stenographer, heat, telephone, janitor service, center chemical district. Box 115, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE, Elliott-Fisher shipping and order machine practically new, 10 key keyboard long Gothic 10 type cost \$400. Box 121, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—2—1,600 gallon Buffalo Nitrators; 2—1,600 gallon Buffalo reducers, with condensers. Box 1288, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE Glass lined steel equipment for the chemical industries. Vacuum pans, sulphurators, storage tanks, mixing tanks, emulsifiers, truck and car tanks. The Pfaunder Co., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUR opportunity to be independent and prosperous, become our special representative, sell goods in constant demand; particulars free. The Bacorn Company, Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE cheap, 2 H. P. General Electric alternating current motor, practically new. Box 120, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED, compound microscope, state make, number of lenses, and price. Western Chemical Co., Hutchinson, Minn.

POLARISCOPE, German make, complete with lamp and tubes. Will sacrifice for \$300.00 Box 113, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

BALL grinder mushroom type, capacity 1 barrel, jawby or Brown make. Box 117, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY power driven ball mill wanted. Interstate Chemical Company, 667 Garfield Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

STEEL TANKS

1500

New and slightly used steel tanks in all sizes and kinds. Pressure tanks, mixing tanks, storage tanks, pump tanks, heating tanks, etc. Write for Bulletin No. 7, giving sizes and descriptions.

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Caustic Potash

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Established 1873

45 William Street

New York

Buyers' Guide

For full particulars as to products and addresses see Index of Advertisers on the page following.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Battelle & Renwick	Litter & Allen
Butterworth Judson Corp.	Merchants Chemical Co.
Church & Dwight	Meteor Products Co.
The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	Mathieson Alkali Works
Commercial Solvents Corp.	The Miner-Edgar Co.
Contact Process Co.	Nichols Copper Co.
Chas. Cooper & Co.	Pacific Chemical Co.
The Dow Chemical Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Protexol Corp.
Ellis Jackson & Co.	Roesler & Hasslacher Chem.
B. G. Feinberg	Semet Solvay Co.
General Chemical Co.	Solvay Process Co.
Goldsmith Bros. Sm. & Refg. Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	George F. Taylor Co.
Wm. S. Gray & Co.	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.	Victor Chemical Works
Innis Speiden & Co.	The Warner Chemical Co.
Wm. E. Jordan & Co.	Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

FINE CHEMICALS

Abbott Laboratories	Litter & Allen
Baird & McGuire	Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Inc.
Chicago Starch Co.	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Antoine Chiris Co.	May & Baker
Commercial Solvents Corp.	Merck & Co.
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.	Meteor Products Co.
Charles Cooper & Co.	H. A. Metz & Co.
The Dow Chemical Co.	The Miner-Edgar Co.
Eastman Kodak Co.	Monsanto Chemical Works
B. G. Feinberg	N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Wks.
E. Fougere & Co.	Pacific Chemical Co.
T. Fujisawa & Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
William S. Gray & Co.	Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
A. H. Higbie	U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.	Victor Chemical Works
Jose Lopez	Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.

DYESTUFFS

Butterworth-Judson Corp.	H. A. Metz & Co.
Calco Chemical Co.	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Chemical Co. of America	
Dow Chemical Co.	New Brunswick Chem. Co.
Essex Aniline Works	Newport Chemical Works
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Sanborn Chemical Works
Ellis Jackson & Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	George F. Taylor Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Abbott Laboratories	Jordan Coal Tar Products Co.
Baird & McGuire	H. A. Metz & Company
The Barrett Co.	Monsanto Chemical Works
Butterworth-Judson Corp.	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Calco Chemical Co.	
Chasfield Mfg. Co.	Newport Chemical Works
Chemical Company of America	Pacific Chemical Co.
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.	Protexol Corp.
Essex Aniline Works	Sanborn Chemical Works
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	The Walker Chemical Co.

FATTY OILS

Antoine Chiris Co.	National Oil Products Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.	George F. Taylor Co.
New Brunswick Chem. Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

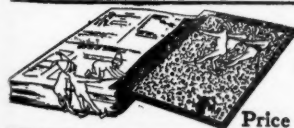
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W. J. Bush & Co.	Morana, Incorporated
Antoine Chiris Co.	Van Dyk & Co.
Fritzsch Bros.	

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